THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,687—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	27th ,,
BL	TEAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	10th ,,
BL	MALACCA	4208	800	T. J. Alderton	Friday. 30th Sept.
†	ORIENTAL	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F Browne	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	29th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	26th ,,
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 1, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	10th Aug.

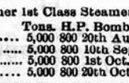
Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Perini	3,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	W. Russell	3,380	14th August.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	J. Wilcox	4,100	500	5th Aug.
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verril	3,500	400	17th Aug.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 5 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linsah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 11th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 7th August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 9th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th August, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)

Rs. 17-0 per doz., Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THURSTON'S SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH for Bed and Cushion, with a set of Pockets and Leather, Rs. 120.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BILLIARD KIT IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S CLEARANCE SALE

NOW ON.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.

WATSON & Co.,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5
Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M Services, Regiments, Clubs, Societies Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms, and Private Individuals.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in Stocks and Shares.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYAS'S & CO.'S)

Our Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40 0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—The well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior, dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28 0	15 0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	20 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHENACETINE LOZENGES

Phenacetin-Bayer, 4 and 8 grains in each
(Syn. TROCH. PHENACETIN PHILLIPS.)

An effectual antipyretic, invaluable in fever where quinine disagrees. Used with wonderful effect in the treatment of headache and general neuralgia: does not disturb the system.
In bottles of 25 4-grain lozenges, Annas 12.
In bottles of 25 8-grain do. Re. 1-4.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld. { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for [illegible] & Bhiwandi Valvoline Oil Co.'s Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON; AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad, at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE
F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

NEW PIANOFORTES

WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
,, 2 ,, 5 ,, ...	775
,, 3 ,, 5 ,, to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green, Brown and Black, Rich Twill Silk. FOX'S PATENT STEEL LOCK RIB PARAGON FRAMES. Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles.

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote digestion, and [illegible] stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be [illegible] should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Russell's Street, Bloomsbury London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS! LAST FIVE NIGHTS!
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
MARITANA.

WEDNESDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
BY REQUEST.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

THURSDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

FRIDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
FAREWELL BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MR. HARRY STANLEY,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
GRAND DUCHESS
Mr. HARRY STANLEY
as GENERAL BOOM.

SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
POSITIVELY GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
THE MAGNIFICENT COMIC OPERA MANOLA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Military, &c., in Uniform Half Price to
Pit Stalls and Pit only.
Doors open at 8-40 p.m. Overture at 9-15 p.m.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12TH,
WILL APPEAR IN POONA,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing with "MARITHA."

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
ON THE 7TH AUGUST,
AT THE GAIETY THEATRE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
PROPOSED CONVALESCENT HOME
in connection with the
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Under the most distinguished patronage
of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

NEW SONGS!
NEW JOKES!!
NEW TOPICAL HITS!!!
MIRTH and MUSIC!!!!
FUN AND FROLIC GALORE!!!!
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
THE OFFICERS OF THE 4TH BOMBAY RIFLES.
The Band will play Selections at Intervals.
COME ONE, COME ALL.
Tickets available at ROSE & Co.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box to Seat 4	Rs. 12	Stalls	Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls	„ 3	Pit Stalls	„ 1
Back seats		Annas 8	

Look-out for the Monster Programme
in Handbills.

FOR PRESENTATION.

GOLD WATCH, CHAIN, AND PEN AND PENCIL CASE.

LARGE Size Gold Hunting Case Keyless Watch, with Gold Dome. Quarter Clock Repeater. 18-Carat Gold Hall-marked Albert, Chain of Cable Pattern (full size), weighing 9½ Tolas, with an extra Pen and Pencil Case, Single Telescopic. Price Rs. 700, net cash.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

WANTED.—A LOCAL FUND DISTRICT ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 500, travelling allowance Rs. 4 per diem. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the President, District Board, Madura, before 1st September 1889.

W. H. WELSH,
President.

Madura, District Board Office, 31st July 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

THE undermentioned FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, the property of the Government of India:—

1. CHUD COTTAGE.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, building [illegible] yards. Accommodation, 6 main rooms [illegible] and 12 out-houses. Rented for current year for [illegible] and taxes, but not for next year. Was formerly known as Primrose Hill, and was bought in that name by Government from Mr. C. E. Buckland in 1883. The conveyance is accompanied by a Bond of Indemnity by the vendor, and a similar Bond will be given by Government to the purchaser.

2. MOUNT PLEASANT.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 691 square yards. Accommodation, 7 main rooms in building and 20 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,200 and taxes, but not for next year. Was purchased by Government more than 12 years ago and has been possessed by it as owner ever since.

3. ANNANDALE VIEW.—Up set price, Rs. 11,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 2,532 square yards. Accommodation 8 main rooms in building and 19 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 15th March 1882 from Mr. James Walker, who bought it from Mr. T. W. Knowles on 21st February 1879, who bought it from the Administrator-General of Bengal in September 1872.

4. PARA HALL.—Up set price, Rs. 15,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 142 square yards. Accommodation, 12 main rooms in building and 16 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,575 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 27th July 1883 from certain trustees of Major S. B. Goad, Major S. B. Goad having bought it on 29th May 1863 from the executor of one Charles H. Barrett.

5. SHERFIELD (formerly KILMARNOCK).—Up set price, Rs. 8,000; area of Estate, 4,402 square yards. Accommodation, 10 main rooms in building and 11 out-houses. Has not been rented for current or next year. Sold to Government on 10th November 1881 by Mr. E. A. Baldwin, trustee of Mr. William Johnson, and by Messrs. C. W. Johnson and S. Johnson, beneficiaries under the same deed of trust in exercise of a power conferred by that deed. Mr. William Johnson bought the estate from Mr. G. E. Campbell on 8th October 1869, who had bought it on 8th October 1868 from the Executrix of Mr. H. T. Tapp of Simla.

6. MILSINGTON.—Up set price, Rs. 15,500; area of Estate, 4 acres 27 square yards. Accommodation, 8 main rooms and 19 out houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. This property vested in Government by escheat.

Fuller abstracts of title relating to the above properties can be seen, together with the title-deeds in original, by any person on application to the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Simla, at "Hattsby," Simla, between the hours of noon and 2 p.m.

In each case the vendor will guarantee a clear title free of all encumbrances, and in any case where it may be desired a Bond of Indemnity guaranteeing this will be given in addition to the usual conveyance.

Plans of the Estates as offered for sale have been prepared, and, where necessary, boundary pillars conformable thereto have been erected.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of any of the above properties will be received by the Executive Engineer, Simla, Provincial Division, up to noon on the 30th September 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of any intending purchasers or their agents, who may wish to attend. The highest tender over the up set price for each building will be accepted.

NOTICE.

FRENCH ABKARI CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE of INTRODUCING and MANUFACTURING SPIRITS during the years 1890 and 1891 in the Settlement of Pondicherry, according to the deliberation of the General Council dated 12th July, 1889, approved by order, dated 23rd July, will be PUT TO AUCTION at the Revenue Office in Pondicherry on the 30th August next at 2 p.m.

The farmer will have the exclusive privilege of introducing the Colombo Arrack and Rum of any country as also the privilege of manufacturing the Arrack pattay.

The Auction will be public and made at an up set price of 75,000 (seventy-five thousand) rupees.

The privilege will be knocked down to the person who will make the highest offer and who will bind himself to supply the spirits to the retailers at the following prices:—

Colombo Arrack	Three rupees per velt.
Rum	Three rupees per velt.
Arrack pattay	One rupee, six annas, six pies per velt.

The farmer will have to observe all the rules, notifications, and orders on the spirit, and more specially the orders dated 28th October 1870 and 19th June 1873, concerning the use and stamping of the distillatory apparels in pure tin, the decision of the Administrator's Council dated 4th November 1869, as also the prescriptions of the Sanitary Committee regarding the distilling of arrack pattay.

For further information, see the schedule of the clauses and conditions deposited at the offices of the Chief of the Revenue Department in Pondicherry and of the Comptrollers in Villenure and Bahour. The offices are open from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. every day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Pondicherry, 29th July 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN SINCLAIR," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th August, 1889.

NOTICE.

WE have COMMENCED BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS THIS DAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.

Hemphill's Buildings, Custom House Road,
Bombay, 1st August 1889.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4-30 p.m for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

And immediately afterwards an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will be held to consider and, if approved, pass the following special Resolution, *viz.*—"That permission of the Company be asked to alter the word 'four' in Clause 79 of the Company's Articles of Association to the word 'three.'"

The TRANFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 19th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, Aug. 5, 1889.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row,

FOR SALE.—The property of Surgeon-Major J. ARNOTT, proceeding to England.

A pair of well-matched AUSTRALIAN GOBS, bay with black points, age 5½ and 4½ (sire Boccacio, the famous trotting horse), very stylish, showy action, very fast in both single and double harness and go in saddle. Price Rs. 2,200.

A pair well-bred BAY ARAB HORSES, broken to single and double harness and been in constant use. Price Rs. 1,100.

One GREY ARAB HORSE, broken to single and double harness, a good hack. Price Rs. 300.

An English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Silk and Son," in very good order, light for one and pair of horses.—Price Rs. 1,400

TO BE LET, furnished, a well-situated BUNGALOW, on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Dr. J. Arnott.—For particulars, apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. will hold their usual bi-weekly sale of handsome household furniture and fittings, at their Auction rooms, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., will also be sold a consignment of musical boxes, playing Hindustani, Guzarati, and English airs.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 80 RAILWAY BALLAST WAGGONS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, close to the European General Hospital, where the waggons are at present lying, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th day of August 1889. The sale to commence at 2 p.m. precisely, in small lots, to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

80 Railway Ballast Waggons.

Terms of sale:—A deposit of 50 per cent is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid within 8 days after the day of sale. The Waggons to be removed within 30 days from the day of sale, otherwise the purchaser will have to pay the ground rent which the Port Trustees may claim.

For further particulars apply to

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, August 6, 1889.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY,	LONDON,
28, Apollo Street.	27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 „	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 „	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

* AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Standard Life
Hornby Row. Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ COOPER, MADON and Co., „
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1889, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July 1889.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter-General's Department, a few spare copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY for the official year 1888-89.

Price per copy, Rs. 3-6.

For Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari,
F. A. HILL,
Bombay, August 1889.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS having any claim against the Estate of the late ELIZA FIDO, widow of the late JOHN FIDO, are requested to send in the same to the Undersigned before the 8th instant, after which date no claims will be entertained.

J. W. FIDO,
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st August 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st July 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at Surat up to 4 p.m. of 23rd August 1889, for the CONSTRUCTION of "DISTILLERY BUILDINGS" at Surat.

2. Plans, specifications, &c., with contract papers can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, at Surat from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Sundays and Government Holidays.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 25 as earnest-money.

4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. G. PALLISER, M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach.
Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 3rd August 1889.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a BLOCK of 16 WARRANT OFFICERS' QUARTERS in Middle Colaba.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and all information obtained, at the office of the Undersigned in Military Store Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, 5th August 1889.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Warrant Officers' Quarters," will be received up to 1 p.m. on the 20th August 1889.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted, the contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

W. OSBORN, R.E., Lt.-Col.
Executive Engineer, Military Works,
Bombay District.

Bombay, 31st July 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(Including Mysore State Railway.)

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the Sanction of Government the line between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Portuguese, and provides a new and shorter route between the [illegible] and many other places. Particulars of the Traffic Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA.				POONA TO BANGALORE.			
Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.		Time.	Miles from Poona.	Stations.		Time.
			A. M.				P. M.
...	Bangalore	d	8 0	...	Poona	d	3 35
291½	Hubli, 2nd day	a	9 5				a. M.
			P. M.	244½	Belgaum, 2nd day	d	11 23
326½	Gadag, 2nd day	a	9 27				P. M.
			a. M.	321	Dharwar, 2nd day	d	3 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day	a	4 57	462½	Bellary	d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day	a	10 20				P. M.
			P. M.	369½	Gadag	d	6 25
380½	Belgaum 2nd day	a	3 38				P. M.
			A. M.	333½	Hubli, 2nd day	d	8 29
625	Poona 3rd day	a	7 41	625	Bangalore, 3rd day	a	6 30

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 29 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th July 1889.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 19 0	„ ..
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ ..
Medoc	„ 10 8	„ ..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 13	„ ..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	„ ..

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Qrs. .. Rs. 15 0	„ ..
Margaux	„ 20 0	„ ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ ..
Margaux Medoc	„ 19 0	„ ..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Monton	„ 32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's **	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	„ 19 2	„ ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 4	„ ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	„ 28 5	„ ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	„ 30 6	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 7	„ ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	„ 37 0	„ ..
P. Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	„ 20 0	„ ..

BURGUNDY.

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23 0	....

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 8	...
„ „ *	„ 22 8	...
James Aitkilie & Co.'s Old Blended		
Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	....
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	„ 18 0	....

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	„ 5 4	....

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	„ 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	„ 15 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1lbs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 5 lbs.	„ 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Denish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Re. 1

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	„ ..	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ..	„ ..
Peas for Soup	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

Out-station orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calendar and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest, Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders, swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER. Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

ELECTRO-PLATE. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

CYCLES. REPAIRS Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CEYLON TEAS.

CEYLON TEAS in PACKETS, BOXES, or CHESTS of any size.

Orders promptly shipped by the undersigned Exporters of every description of Ceylon produce.

AGENTS WANTED.

W. H. DAVIES & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.
Telegraphic Address "DAVIES," CEYLON.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers. SERVICES OF COMMISSION DENTS selected and the best [illegible] accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

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EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Stench Establishment, East Street, Poona.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Sieba, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI:

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.	
Bangkok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.	
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.	
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.	
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.	
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £333,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £165,250
RESERVE FUND £100,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLA

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	967½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	619
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs.	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500 Rs.	20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs.	100	740
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs.	20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs.	20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	2-0 Rs.	16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs.	20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs.	265	410
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000 Rs.	130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..	..	240
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500 Rs.	0	1,475
French Press Co.....	300	500	500 Rs.	80	535
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500 Rs.	25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	395
Marmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250 Rs.	0	270
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs.	0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs.	0	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs.	0	562½
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125 Rs.	10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100 Rs.	30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500 Rs.	50	500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750 Rs.	50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000 Rs.	120	1 150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50 Rs.	25	00
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000 Rs.	25	695

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	10	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	50	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,0	1,00	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	12	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	800	1.00	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,90	1 0	1,00	Rs. 25	580
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	500	Rs. 22	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60.	50.	50	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.....	90	1,00	1,000	Rs. 2	760
Bezar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,50	50	50	Rs. 50	1,150
CityofBombay Mf'r.Ld	7 0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	1,080
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,00	70	70	Rs	635
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	50	Rs. 1	675
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ..	1,30	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	185
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,60.	5 x	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,415	50.	50	Rs. 2	700
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 0.	1,00	Rs. 30	550
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1 00	1,000	..	..
Gusarat S. & W. Co..	420	1,00	1,00	..	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	50	Rs. 37	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,0 0	1,0 0	Rs. 3	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	500	5 0	Rs. 2.	577½
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	320
James Greaves Mill	1,32.	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	1	..	100
Increased ...	1,483	25	97	Rs. 1	..
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000	..	800
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 45	990
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khatrow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	685
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 20	985
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 20	146
Madras United S.	8004		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	85'	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	535
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Managon S. & W.	6,000	350	350	Rs. 5	1222
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,20.	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100	..	10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,1	1,000	Rs. 25	685
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	..	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	385
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co..	943	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	1 110
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	..	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	895
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200xd.
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	.25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,00	1,008	Rs. 35	480
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	292½
Swadeshi MillsCo.Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	875
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	200
	750	150	150	p.ct	143
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld...		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	585
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,608
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	910
Municipal Bonds	....	....	....	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	560	..	...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	381
Marcks & Co., Ld....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	..
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	385
Royal Flour Mills	12,600	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	..	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M. M. Mody & Co.....	000	1	125	Nil.	36 / 48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15
Carolas	,, 250
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 289
Bar Silver, 17½ be terneas	,, 106-7-5
Gold Leaf	,, 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Pekin	,, 23-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 3-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds.....	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do, do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4¼d.
Do. do.	4 Do do..	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	5 Do. do....	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do....	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do....	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do..	1s. 4¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do do..	1s. 4¾d.
France.....	3 Do do...	1-72
Do.	6 Do. do...	1-73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do..	99⅝
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do..	99⅝
China	60 Do. do...	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th August, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·665
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m... next day) ...	87·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW. W, WSW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	394
Fall of Rain.....	0·46
Total fall during month	0·86
,, year	51·87
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th August	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Idar (s), from Cardiff, and Lombardy (s), China.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Mecca (s), for Zanzibar and Mozambique, and Imperator (s), Aden, Trieste, &c.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for all stations in the Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 10 a.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Niagara entered the Dock on Sunday and the s. s. Clan Sinclair entered and the barque Sir Lancelot left it yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th July 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 69,617 in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th July 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 1,53,215 in receipts.

THEFT AT TARDEO.—Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, residing at Tardeo Road, reported to the police on Sunday the theft of four ghorawalla's coats from his stable.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer and Melpomene entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Oriental and Imperator left it on Sunday and yesterday respectively.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Pedro De Souza, a sculptor residing in Cathedral Street, Kalbadevie, reports the theft of a coat from his room, together with a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 53, on Saturday night last.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A girl named Umboo, aged five years, accidentally fell out of a window of a house in Khojah Street on Saturday evening last. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where her injuries were attended to.

ROBBED AT THE BHOLESHWAR TEMPLE.—Chinna Jewraj, a grain merchant, residing at Mandavie, reports that while his wife was at the Bholeshwar Temple on Saturday last with her child in her arms, a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 200, was stolen from the child's neck.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, &c.—Wanmalli Moolchund, a servant to a dealer in piece-goods, residing in Bappoo Khote Street, reports the theft of sundry gold ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 475, from his room during his absence on Saturday night last.

SPIRITED AWAY.—Nursey Khuttow, a dealer in grain at Argyle Road, reported to the police on Saturday evening last that he loaded two carts with 20 bags of linseed, valued at Rs. 225, on the 31st ultimo, to be taken to the Prince's Dock for shipment. He sent them off, but the carts disappeared, and have not since been heard of.

THE ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS.—We are asked to urge those who are thinking of patronising the variety entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre to-morrow night to bespeak their tickets at once, as we are told that most of the boxes and stalls have already been taken up, and there is every reason to believe that the house will be well filled.

GAMBLING AT GIRGAUM.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Narayen Rama and three others were charged by Inspector Chislett before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming with cards and money in a common gaming house at Girgaum Back Road on Sunday night last. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 5 each, with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

SAD DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Soopari Baug Road respecting the death of Dhondee Baloo, aged 70 years. Deceased was formerly a soldier. He had good sight, but was deaf and feeble. On the 21st ultimo he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a brougham while passing along the Soopari Baug Road. Deceased remained in the J. J. Hospital under treatment until four days ago, when he insisted on being removed to his own house. He died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Annie Laurie ..... Habight.
Selection	On English Songs ..... Kappey.
Valse	Sweet Vows ..... Roeder.
Intermezzo ...	Forget-me-not ..... Macbeth.
Valse	The River of Years ..... Liddell.
Polka	Run Wild ..... E. Jones.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—Sewram Sumboo, living at Nowrojee Hill 1st Road, reported to the police on Saturday the theft of two small boxes containing gold ornaments and money, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 1,900, belonging to one Dhamodhur Suntoojee, who had given them to him for safe custody. On the police making enquiries into the case, the theft appeared to be doubtful, and complainant was given to understand it was so. On Sunday morning he went back to the police and reported that the thief came during Saturday night, gave him a blow, left the boxes with their contents, and ran away, but he could not state who the person was that did so.

DEATH FROM STRONG DRINK.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Mazagon respecting the death of Daniel McFarran, aged 50 years. Deceased was a shipwright and mechanical engineer. He lived alone on the upper floor of a house in D'Lima Street, Mazagon. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning he was seen drunk and rolling about on the floor of his room moaning. About an hour after, when Robert Kishander, a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, who lived in rooms below the deceased, sent up a cup of tea to the deceased with his son, Alexander Kishander, the lad found McFarran lying dead on the floor near his cot. The verdict was that the death of Daniel MacFarran was caused by excessive drinking.

PROPOSED PORTUGUESE HALL.—A general meeting of the members of the Instituto Luso-Indiano was held on Sunday last for the purpose of getting a hall for the use of the Portuguese community. Senhor Meyralles de Canto e Castro, the Consul of Portugal, occupied the chair, and on opening the proceedings addressed a few words to the members, putting great stress on the want of a hall for so large a community as the Portuguese in Bombay. He recommended that all should co-operate with the directors, who had taken upon themselves the arduous task of collecting subscriptions for the proposed building. After discussing some details and the *modus operandi* by which the object of the meeting could better be attained, the proceedings were brought to an end with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THEY CAME TO WORK, REMAINED TO PLAY.—Mahomed Sobay and six other Mahomedans were placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday by Inspector Butterfield on a charge of gambling in the room of the first accused, which is situated on the first floor of a house in Teli Gully. The Inspector informed his Worship that on certain information he received he went to the house in question on the 3rd instant, and on going up to the room of accused No. 1, he found the men in the dook gambling with dice, cowries, and money. The first accused pleaded guilty and said that the other accused visited him that day to transact some business. When that was done, they began singing songs and then took to playing. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 5 and the others Rs. 2 each.

HE WAS NOT A FIGHTING MAN.—Joosuf Abba, a Mahomedan victoria-driver, was charged before Mr. Hamilton yesterday by Lukamsee Malsee with assaulting him and attempting to extort money. The complainant stated that as he and a friend were returning home at 11 p.m. on Saturday night the accused came up and demanded Rs. two from him. On his refusing to hand over the money the accused struck him several times. The Magistrate inquired whether two able-bodied men were not more than a match for the accused, to which the complainant replied that "he was not a fighting man." The accused in defence stated that he only demanded his fare from the complainant's friend, when the complainant struck him in the face. Inspector Saunders informed his Worship that offences of this kind were of frequent occurrence at Mandvie. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5.

A BOOK ON MAHABLESHWUR.—Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, a Parsee merchant of Bombay, has just published in Gujeratee a small book on Mahableshwur, accompanied with a map which is dedicated to his benefactor, Mr. Muncherjee Dorabjee Vakil. The book gives a short history of the sanitarium and describes its charming views and the beauties of nature, with which it abounds. The merits of the different routes to the hill are relatively considered. Its climate, its water, its trees, population, &c., are given a fair share of attention. The bazaar, the dhurmasalla, the school, post office, telegraph office, Government buildings, hotels, play-grounds, &c., are also described at some length. The names of the bungalows with the names of the owners, and the rents they charge are given at the end of the book. Panchgunny is also briefly referred to. Mr. Katrak's object in publishing the book was to demonstrate for the benefit of his co-religionists what a charming spot Mahableshwar is to go to, and a perusal of the book will show that he has accomplished his object remarkably well.

FROM GAIETY TO HARD LABOUR.—Esmail Abdool Kader is a Mahomedan who is fond of gaiety, but unfortunately has not sufficient money to enable him to indulge his tastes. Esmail had a friend named Hoosein Mia Alishah, who, on returning to Bombay on Sunday after a long voyage as a serang in a ship, drew a good round sum at the shipping office when he was paid up. This made Esmail envious, and he laid his plans to rob his friend. He waited till Hoosein left home and then broke open his box, from which he took four and a half sovereigns and Rs. 328 in notes and cash. Not being a selfish man, he called on two of his friends and invited them out to make merry with him. They went to a singing girl's house in Grant Road, where Esmail was very lavish with his money. The trio next had supper, which they washed down with three bottles of port and two pints of brandy. There is no dispute about this, because the singing girl brought the empty bottles to court, and they were all placed in a row on the box that had been broken open in front of the accused silently reproaching him. Hoosein, when he found his property gone, reported the matter to Inspector Butterfield. The accused, when arrested, made a clean breast of the matter, and the whole of the stolen property was recovered. The accused told the Magistrate that he committed the theft while under the influence of liquor. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship in directing the property to be returned to the complainant advised him not to leave his money about as he had done, but to put it into the Government Savings Bank, which the complainant promised to do.

CRICKET.

BYCULLA UNION VS. SECOND TEAM PROPRIETARY CLUB.

AN interesting match between these clubs was played on Saturday, resulting in a win for the Proprietarians by 45 runs on the first innings. The Byculla might have done better, but for the absence of three of their European bowlers. The following are the scores :—

BYCULLA UNION.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B Machlivala, b Jusavala...	0	c Jijina, b Jusavala.	21
Kurungia, b Jusavala	3	b Jusavala	1
S P Ponchkhana, not out.	39	b Jusavala	2
Sharley, b Satin	0	not out	15
B D Motivala, c Sunjana, b Jijina	16	b Jusavala	1
Lord, b Jusavala	0	b Jusavala	1
Libuvala, hit wicket	2		
Worcester, b Jusavala.....	0		
Khumbata, c Dady, b Jijina	8	c Batlivala, b Jusavala	0
Miaoo, b Jijina	0	b Satin.....	0
Sethna, b D A Batlivala...	4		
Extras	11	Extras.....	22
Total...	85	Total for 7 wickets	63

PROPRIETARY CLUB.

1st Innings.	
J M Patel Jr, b Machlivala	12
M H Sunjana, b Ponchkhana	30
M K Jijina, c Motivala, b Ponchkhana	24
N H Kurungia, c Machlivala, b Ponchkhana...	6
R N Jusavala, b Machlivala	0
K M Satin, c Machlivala, b Ponchkhana.....	30
C A Dadiseth, run out.....	0
A Furdoon, b Ponchkhana.....	5
B D Mody, b Ponchkhana	2
B M Billimoria, c Sethna, b Ponchkhana.....	0
D H Batlivala, not out	2
Extras	19
Total...	130

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greig and others vs Nanusha Jazoosha—Ardesir H and D.—Part heard.

318-83—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa vs Haji Oosman Haji Joosub and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

92-89—In person—A pauper—Pestonji Cowasji vs Herabai and others—Wadia and G.

169-89—Little, S F and N—Goverdhundas Gocouldas Tejpal vs Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola.

254-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Allarakhia Munji vs Adum Abba—J C Cama.

272-88—K Moroji Raghunath Tukaram vs Gajanan Ramchundra and others—J C Cama.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbadabai and another vs Tyabji—Thakurdas, D and C.

529-88—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Javerchund Sunderji—Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

133-89—Jefferson, B D and K—L Malcolm and others vs Heerachund Gulabchund—H Bicknell.

152-89—Ardesir, H and D—Esmail Kheyraj &c vs Pirbhoy Essoobji and another—Tyabjee and D.

287-89—Burder, and B—Sitaram Chaitandas and another vs Rampurtab Jainarayen and another.

321-89—Allan F Turner—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Gopinath Sadashivji—Little, S F and N.

330-89—T A Bland—Cooverji Cowasji Jussawalla vs Nagsey Ludha.

336-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Khetbai and another vs Rahimbai Habibbhai—Little, S F and N.

352-80—In person—Balla Rowji Palker vs Kondaji Bhairappa Mahajan—In person.

356-89—Nanu and H—Bai Cooverbai vs Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and others, in person.

357-89—Khunderao M.—Thucker Tricumdas Mooljee and others vs Memon Ahmed Nathoo.

358-89—In person—Jaitha Bhima and others vs. Camati Sayani Sabu Dhurmaji.

365-89—In person—Hassoonally Hayatally Chinwala vs Kaderbhai Kurrimbhai.

367-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Pranjiwandas Nathoo and another vs. Shescurun Dhurumsy—Tyabji and D.

Long Causes.

186-89—Pestonjee and R—Joosub Janmahomed and others vs. Sallemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D—Part heard.

232-88—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Mahomedally vs Mahomedbhoy Balloo and others—Little, S F and N

232-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombar Nathoo Daya and others vs Valibai and others—Little, S F and N.

533-87—Payne, G and S—Vulubdas Damodher vs. Gordhundas Damodher and others—Jefferson, B and D and K, T and R, and L S F and N.

316-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Thucker Vussonji Munji and another vs Gordhundas Damodhur and others—Little, S F and N, P G and S, and R and B.

317-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Thucker Vussonji Munji and others vs Canji Purbut and others—Payne, G and S, and R and B.

237-87—Mansuklal, D and J—Ruttonsey Lilladhur and others vs Vulubdas Gordhundas and others—Little, S F and N.

554-88—Crawford and B—Carsondas Govindji vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another—Mulji, B B, and L S F and N.

34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowjee vs Dayabhai Cullianjee and another—Little, S F and N.

202-89—Tyabji and D—Kursondas Nurbheram and others vs Rambai—H Bicknell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	54 97	59 88	57 65	51 4
Aug. 4, Sunday	...	...	0 6	0 46
,, 5, Monday.....	...	0 4	...	...
Total...	54 97	59 92	57 71	51 87
Total of corresponding date last year ...	47 40	41 64	46 67	44 92
Total of corresponding date of 1887 ..	61 14	60 85	57 54	57 20

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—27 packages paper, H Abdoolally ; 2 hogsheads whiskey, J Connel.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—7 bales paper, &c., G Narayen and Co ; 6 cases envelopes and card boards, H Abdoolally ; 4 cases musical instruments, T S Ramchandra and Bros ; 7 cases stationery, N Cumroodeen ; 4 cases saddlery, Ludah, Ebram and Co ; 34 cases provisions, &c., Colton Tingcombe and Co ; 108 cases wines and spirit, Treacher and Co ; 136 cases gin, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 61 cases wines and spirit, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 101 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 6 packages medicine, Phillips and Co ; 182 cases wines, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Kerbela s—4 packages medicine, Phillips and Co.

Amarapoora s—20 cases eau-de-cologne, P Bandujee and Co.

FROM CHARANTEE.

Peninsular s—50 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co ; 190 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Peninsular s—19 packages wines, Treacher and Co.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—25 casks sal ammoniac, R Jewraj ; 15 hogsheads ale, Wm Bell and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubbatino s—25 cases brandy, J Nowro[illegible]

FROM HAMBURG.

Lepanto s—26 cases colonge-water, S Lilla[illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—150 cwts coir yarn, D Khetsee ; 4 bales China silk waste, A Blascheck and Co ; 46 bales wool, G Rungoomul and Co ; 937 cwts myrabolums, A Khimjee.

Asia s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Khetsee Dayal ; 84 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 40 bales wool, H Korejee ; 11 bales salted hides, A Humer ; 180 bales cotton, Robertson Bros.

Worsley Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, J Sewjee.

Niagara s—155 bales cotton, H Succoo ; 480 bales cotton, Robertson Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—40 cwts gum arabic, M Ludha ; 32 bales tanned skins and hides, H A G Mamed ; 2 bales tanned skins, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 9 cwts ivory, E Papia ; 4 cwts ivory, R Chullurbhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—937 cwts myrabolums, Tod Durant and Co : 150 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—14 cases curiosities, &c., Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight of St. George s—2,001 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co Ld ; 4,500 cwts linseed, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 5,041 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ataka s—53 cwts gum arabic, F Hurst ; 150 cwts mustardseed and 400 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

Atrato s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Berenice s—1,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clio s—3 case Madras fans and 2 bales woolen carpets, The Prince of Wales Trading Co., Ld.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David ; 200 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 23 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 24 bales twist, S Sheodutrai ; 157 cwts sharkfins, and 6 cwts fishmaws, A Jusa ; 195 cwts bedellum, A Hemraj ; 30 bales twist, C Ebram ; 51 bales twist, V Luckmishunker Cotton Mill ; 1 pot rosa oil, and 94 cwts bedellum, Yue Lun Ching ; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Khiva s—100 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 30 bales twist, A C Esmaljee ; 100 bales twist, D

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SERVAI SURGEON-DENTIST, suited as usual at his office.

BOARD and LODGING.—Airy Apartments, Mrs. COLAHAN, Frere Road, Mody Bay.

1,000 BOOKS.—A large Library TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at BENNETT and Co's TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!! Best Material, will last for years, at 25 per cent. discount, to clear stock. RARE OPPORTUNITY.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

HAND PAINTED GLITTER GLASS FRAMES with patent springs for Cabinet and Carte-de-visite Photos. Size 12 × 7 Rs. 12 per doz.—D. B. DINSHAW & Co., Medows Street.

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION for a Parsee Lady up-country. Apply Mrs. M. R. Boyce, Bandora Hill, in Mr. Phillip's Bungalow.

WANTED—A Competent BRAHMIN or JAIN COOK to proceed to England. Apply, stating terms, within two days, to MR FAKIRCHUND PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, Love Lane, Mazagon.

WANTED.—A HINDOO or PARSEE L. M. & S. of the Bombay University of five years' standing for the permanent post of Resident Medical Attendant and Secretary to an Invalid Gentleman. Salary Rs. 200, with a yearly increment of Rs. 25 up to Rs 300, with furnished residence. Apply to Surg.-Major BOYD.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., to tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

FOR SALE at the Sassoon Reformatory a new VICTORIA, a DOG-CART, and a PONY CART. Apply to the Superintendent, Grant Road.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Ornamental Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 4-1, 8-1, and 16-8 each. Flower, at Rs. 4-4, 6-1, and 8-8 each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

KOKA WINE.—It has delicious taste and nice flavour; it is an excellent Tonic Aperitive, refreshing, and digestive. Price Rs. 2-4 per bottle. WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

THE weather has continued fine here and generally in the districts since the date of our last report, and a further fall of rain is now beginning to be needed for agricultural operations in the mofussil, though the season, so far, has been favourable to the crops generally as well as to Cotton, which has been making satisfactory progress on the whole. Business has been quiet in all its branches during the week. Cotton has been taken from stock to a moderate extent by the Mills, and arrival business has been confined to a few small contracts in Bengals and Broach of the new crop. Wheat has become dull at some decline in prices, and in Seeds transactions have been on a comparatively small scale, though the market for Linseed and Rapeseed has remained steady in tone. Exchange, after being firm and advancing, has become weak under the same influences which have of late ruled the market, and rates have receded to about what they were a week ago. Government Paper has fluctuated a little and closes 1-16 per cent. above last Monday's rate for Fours. Freights have been quiet, not to say dull, and easier rates failed to stimulate the demand for tonnage. There has been less passing in ready business in Imports, and if orders are now going home at rather higher limits, they are upon a much reduced scale.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	10,22,761
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	50,386
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	5,34,586
Government Securities	Inc.	„	2,06,974
Loans	Inc.	„	8,01,018
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	3,34,507
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	25,864
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	1,27,998

Although business generally has been very quiet, rather more demand has been felt for money during the past week through other than strictly trade channels, and the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance showed on Saturday afternoon a decrease of a lakh and a quarter since the previous week. To a material increase in Loans and a sensible diminution in private Deposits is mainly due the falling off in the Bank's cash, these low items aggregating over 13½ lakhs; but some falling off in Discounts and a considerable increase in Government Deposits reduced the decrease to the small deficiency shown in the return. The Board made no change in their rates last Thursday, and the minimum therefore remains at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—With Silver 1-16d. per oz. dearer in London, with buyers at the advance according to private advices, and Calcutta rates 1-32d. higher than yesterday, this market was firm on last mail-day, and closed at an advance of 1-32d. on the morning's quotations. Three months' sight Credits for forward delivery were quoted at 1s. 4 7-16d. and for Bank remittance the same rates as for ready business were available, but without attracting many buyers. On Wednesday, in sympathy with the further advance in the price of Silver in London, together with 1-32d. higher quotations from Calcutta, though rates there were said to have been irregular, this market was firm at the opening, and 1s. 4¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 4 9-32d. for Demand were done in one direction. There was, however, not much demand for the Bank media of remittance and few Mercantile Bills came out at the advance, but the tone at closing was still firm. On Thursday rates were 1-32d. higher than the previous evening's closing rates for ready and forward business, both here and at Calcutta in sympathy with the continued rise in Silver at home. During the afternoon however, the feeling became rather quieter for rates for remittance, but with Credits firm at 1s. 4 7-16d. for August-September delivery and 1s. 4 15-32d for further forward next year. Bank Telegraphic was done for future transfer at 4½ to a moderate extent. The market opened steady on Friday with sellers of Bank Telegraphic for forward transfer at 1s. 4¼d. at which a little was given for next mail, but the close was steady, and was closed with a quiet feeling, with remittance quoted for forward delivery the same as ready; and Credits at three months' sight at 1s. 4 7-16d. for August-September, and 1s. 4 15-32d. further forward. On Saturday there was a quiet feeling at opening, with Bank Telegraphic offered at 1s. 4¼d. in one direction for forward transfer; but business throughout the day was very limited, very few Merchants' Bills having come out at the decline, and but a slight enquiry for remittance having been experienced. Calcutta quotations having come lower again, and the price of Silver 1-16d. down, this market has been weak and declining, and we close quiet at 1-32d. below this morning's opening rates. Forward remittance is quoted the same as ready; and Credits at 1s. 4 13-32d. for delivery to the end of this, and possibly for next year. Our closing rates are:—

Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-16d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.	„	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	„	
Do. 4 do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„	
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	„	
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4⅜d.	„	
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„	
Documents 3 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	„	
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4½d.	„	
Francs 3 do.	1·72½	„	
Do. 6 do.	1·73½	„	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a good deal of movement in this market last Tuesday in connection with the July settlement, and the cash price of Fours, which was pretty steady at 100½ in the earlier part of the day with the August account quoted at 100 5-16 advanced thereafter and closed at 100 5-16. On the following day Four per cents. opened at 100 5-16 to ⅜ for cash, and 1s. 4 7-16 to ½ for this month's settlement, and a good deal was booked for the account at declining rates, which by the afternoon had touched 100 5-16, the cash price at closing having been 100 5-16 to ⅜. On Thursday the market was steady during the greater part of the day at 100⅜ for Fours for cash and 100 5-16 for the next account; but before closing a rather weaker feeling was apparent, and 100 5-16, buyers, was the closing price for this paper for money. The market became weak and declining on Friday, 3-16 per cent. below Thursday's closing quotations having been named throughout the day for Fours for cash and the same rate for the next account, with sellers thereat, the September settlement having been quoted at 99 15-16. On Saturday, with Calcutta rates at par for cash and 100 1-16 for the next account, Fours were rather weak here for Money at 100⅛, though steady at somewhat higher rates for account. Eventually the quotation became 100 3-16 for cash and the next settlement and par for September, at which we closed. To-day there has been but little movement in the market. The cash price has remained at 100 3-16, while for the next two accounts 100⅛ and par have been quoted respectively, 103/32 has been nominally named for 4½ per cents. throughout the week, but 104 has been quoted to-day for that paper. The amount of tenders for the new Four per cent. Loan, the result of which was made known on the 30th ultimo, was nearly 7¼ crores of rupees, of which two crores were accepted. The minimum rate of accepted tenders was 99 7/32, at which tenderers received 77·78 per cent. of the amount applied for, Bombay tenders having aggregated some 66¼ lakhs.

SHARES have been a very quiet market during the past week, and the feeling with regard to Mill Scrip has decidedly favored buyers, almost all the changes which we make in our quotations this evening showing a decline from those given a week ago. Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares are Rs. 32½ lower; New Great Eastern and Colaba have declined Rs. 25; City of Bombay and Jewraj Balloo are down Rs. 20; Manockji Petit and Framji Petit are Rs. 15 lower; Alliance and Queen have receded Rs. 10; Jamshed are Rs. 7½ down; Coorla, David, Hindustan, and Swadeshi are Rs. 5 lower; and Leopold Bleaching Re 1. As exceptions Madras United are Rs. 75 higher; Central India are Rs. 10 up: and Empress, Howard and Bullough, and Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 5 dearer. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ down. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 75 in the first issue and Rs. 12½ in the others. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Only a small business has been done in this market since last Monday, the total clearances not having exceeded 1,900 packages of imported goods of all descriptions. Staple *Greys* have been taken to a limited extent only; but dealers firmly maintain current quotations, though they have failed to establish any advance on prices. Manchester manufacturers are still firm, and dealers here, beginning to realise the fact that if they want goods they must be prepared to pay more for them, have in some cases sent forward small orders at slightly enhanced rates, which have met with acceptance on the other side. *Bleached, Turkey Red, Dyed,* and *Printed Goods* are quite unchanged since last Monday; as also are *Local Goods*, of which about 1,000 bales have been sold during the week.

YARNS.—There has been but a slight enquiry for *Imported Twist* during the week, and only a small business has transpired, the market closing quiet at previous rates, all round. The China Market for *Bombay Spinnings* has been quiet, the sales for the week ending on last Thursday having been 4,000 bales. China buyers have paid an advance of 1-32 anna per lb. for 6s.; and they are willing to purchase small lots of 10s. and 12s. at current rates; but there being no ready lots of these counts in first hands direct no business has been done in them. No. 20s. are dull, and seem likely to give way 1-16 anna per lb. The total for the week have been about 1,500 bales. The following are the latest official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	4⅛	to 5 1-16	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„ „	5⅛	„ 5⅛	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„ „	5 11-16	„ 6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„ „	5⅞	„ 6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„ „	6¼	„ 6⅜	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„ „	6⅜	„ 7	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„ „	7 3-16	„ 7½	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„ „	7½	„ 8	„

METALS.—*Copper* is 4 annas per cwtt lower than it was last Monday, but the market closes steady at the decline, only a small business having been reported. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market; and on the basis of previous rates. *Iron* has been in slight demand; but we quote all descriptions as before.

COALS.—There is still no enquiry for this mineral on the spot. A cargo of Powell's Duffryn per Idar (s), just arrived, was offered at Rs. 20 without attracting buyers. Owing, however, to a considerable demand from out-ports, home quotations are much higher, importers asking Rs. 21½ for Powell's Duffryn and Rs. 19 for Davison's. About 30,000 tons, it is reported, have been contracted for for out-ports. A falling off in shipments just now is encouraging in so far as regards future prospects. The market closes quiet but steady at our quotations, say:—

Cardiff	Rs. 20½ per ton. ready,	Rs	21½ forward.
West Hartley	...Rs. 17 (nom.)	Rs.	18½ „
Welsh Hartley	... „ 16	„	„ 17 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A moderate amount of business for the time of year has been passing in this staple; bus it has been almost entirely confined, as far at ready stuff is concerned, to purchases by the local Mills against their current requirements, and this pretty constant though limited demand, together with the tenor of advices from Liverpool, has kept the market steady in tone and prices at their previous level. For contracts in Cotton of the coming crop there has been but little inquiry, even amongst native operators in the growths generally made the vehicle of peculation; but a few transactions with European buyers of Bengals and Broach are reported at current quotations for future delivery. In Cotton in godown the principal purchases during the week have been in Bengals, at Rs. 198-215; Julgaum, at Rs. 215-19; Khangaum, at Rs. 215½-21¼; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 213; Digrus, at Rs. 219; Wadwan, at Rs. 213-20; Dharwar, at Rs. 217½-21; Karanja, at Rs. 222; and Hingunghat, at Rs. 241 per candy. The forward contracts reported are in "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals for January delivery, at Rs. 110½ and Rs. 191½, respectively, and in "Fine," for December, at Rs. 204; and in "Good" and "Fine" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 233 and Rs. 251, respectively. The market closed steady this evening, with prices quite unaltered.

After the receipt of the official Telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports at the beginning of last week, little rain fell in most of the Cotton-growing districts, but with the exception of Khangaum, where there had been over an inch, only a few cents were registered in other circles than Bengal. In the Cownpore district of that circle, 4½ inches had fallen, and Agra and Delhi had received about 1½ inches, but the accounts of the growing plants continued favourable all round. This indeed was the tenor of the news from all the districts, and though fine weather was wanted at Barsee, the plants were still flourishing, and in the backward parts of the Dhollera circle the sowing was making good progress. A larger area has been sown with Cotton at Dhulia than was covered last year. The report issued to-day advises 2½ to 2½ inches of rain in Agra and Delhi, but not an inch in many other part of the Cotton area. A continuance of fine weather was needed for the plants at Barsee; but in some other parts of the Oomrawuttee circle more rain was required, otherwise the previous favourable accounts of the progress of the crop are repeated from all the districts.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with their equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 214	= 4 7- 6d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 208	= 4 11-12d.
Do. Good.	„ 201	= 4 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 226	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair „	„ 214	= 4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 223	= 4 19-32d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 215	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair	„ 208	= 4 13-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„ 218	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 215½	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good	„ 209	= 4 11-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	„ 235	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 225	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good	„ 212	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 219	= 4 9-16d.
Westerns, Good	„ 218	= 4 17-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	6,426	2,107	3,221
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Aug.	1,641,826	1,266,129	1,431,599
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,347	6,167	12,195
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Aug.	1,176,010	781,136	1,057,160
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	330	2,942	3,138
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Aug.	26,010	31,803	40,836

WHEAT.—With (we learn from private advices) exceptionally good harvest prospects at home, and a consequently easier feeling in Mark Lane, a dull tone has characterised this market during the past week, and very little business has been done day by day, while prices, which have also had comparatively high freights against them, not to speak of exchange, have declined to our quotations, say—

White Pessy, 91 per cwt	Rs. 4- 9-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	4- 8-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	4- 6-0	„
Red Delhi	3-15-0	„
Hard and Yellow	4- 7-0 to Rs 4-8-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	4- 5-0	„
Hard Red	3-14-0	„

SEEDS.—There has latterly been a great falling off in the demand for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and business in both is now upon a small scale; but the tone of the market has kept steady and prices have hardly given way. We quote:—

	Rs.	
Linseed	7-6½ to	- - per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	8-14-0	
do. Cawnpore	8-3-0	
do. Red do.	7-14-0	

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the week	85,407	221,644	82,271
„ from 1st Jan. to 3rd August	4,753,921	7,913,776	8,554,674
Linseed for the week	29,659	34,541	14,314
„ from 1st Jan. to 3rd August	1,650,331	2,120,217	1,956,266
Rapeseed for the week	102,801	31,008	9,139
„ from 1st Jan. to 3rd August	1,475,856	1,401,824	709,215
Gingelly Seed for the week	1,734	114	13,923
„ from 1st Jan. to 3rd August	651,120	603,093	877,135

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	73,730	91,030	238,238
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd August	3,917,236	6,576,495	7,852,129
Linseed—For the week	26,004	28,132	35,250
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd August	1,581,512	1,760,284	1,433,357
Rapeseed—For the week	89,318	64,975	106,488
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd August	1,300,021	1,165,461	697, 91
Gingelly Seed—For the week	...	200	26,491
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd August	732,994	665,555	1,121,625

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. A. M. D. M."—The accused you refer to is described on the charge sheet as we have described him, and we cannot accept any statement to the contrary from a correspondent whom we do not know.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BAMBER—July 29, at Multan, the wife of Surgeon C J Bamber, I M S, Superintendent, Central Jail, Multan, of twins (sons).

LEWIS—July 29, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of G S Lewis, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROSE—BRIDGMAN—July 11, at St Peter's Church, Colombo, by the Rev Charles Twining Boyd, Charles Stuart Rose, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, youngest son of Major-General Hugh Rose, late Indian Army, Bengal, to Maude Henrietta Mary, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Henry Bridgman, Army Service Corps, Colombo.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1889.

THE annual report on the working of the Central Provinces Police for 1888 and the Government Resolution thereon are models of what such documents should be. They are not, as we have known to be the case elsewhere, principally composed of intricate and perplexing calculations, averages, and percentages, which to the uninitiated outsider are as intelligible as Etruscan inscriptions, and are by those who are in the secret regarded to a great extent as valueless or even misleading. They are terse, clear, and to the point. Written in a language to be understood of the people, they are full of interesting facts and intelligent criticism concerning them, and they give much valuable instruction to policemen and to administrative authorities. The Resolution leads off with the remark that those districts show the best work which have been longest under the same District Superintendent. This relation of effect to cause is one that would seem obvious to the meanest understanding; but it is a principle upon which the continual general post of police officers that goes on in this Presidency forms a startling commentary. It is satisfactory to see that the large increase of crime that was recorded in 1886 and 1887, attributed chiefly to the pressure of bad seasons upon the lower classes of the population, has been succeeded in 1888 by a very marked diminution of crime, especially burglaries and thefts. Murders have, however, risen from 108 to 140—an increase of 32. This class of crime has increased to the same extent in the Bombay Presidency, while in the Punjab it has gone up with a still more startling rapidity. The reason for this increase in the worse form of crime is in neither case fully explicable; but it may be attributed in some degree to the growing difficulty in obtaining convictions in criminal courts, owing, on the one hand, to the increase in the number of vakils and pleaders who employ wonderful ingenuity in robbing justice of its victims, and, on the other, to the extension of trial by jury. Juries in this country will not convict for murder if they can possibly help it. Thus there is an element in the population which, discrediting the action of the courts, takes the law into its own hands for the redress of its grievances, while at the same time there is less awe than formerly of the judicial institutions which should interfere to prevent and punish unauthorised action of this kind. As we stated some time ago, Tantia Bhil fills a considerable part of the report. His activity, however, appears to be on the wane, as only four dacoities are acknowledged to have been committed by his gang during the year. The Chief Commissioner hopes that owing to the energetic action at length taken by the Indore Darbar and the recent success of the Nimar Police in breaking up a gang of Mahomedan Bhil dacoits on the Khandeish border, the capture or final dispersion of Tantia's following may be within measurable distance. Substantial rewards are promised to any police officers who may help to bring about this long-delayed consummation; but "seeing that an armed party of police and villagers coming on the whole gang of dacoits sleeping unsuspectingly in their tents at Gangradhara, were afraid to do more than retire to a safe distance and then open fire at random, Mr. Mackenzie cannot look for much help towards the capture from the Central Provinces Police. He is entirely sceptical as to the vigour of the pursuit which is uniformly reported to follow upon each dacoity." There is a delicious freshness in this which an official report does not always possess. The Chief Commissioner goes on to say that in his opinion, if there had been but one thorough and vigorous pursuit by bold and determined armed men, Tantia would have been caught or shot long ago. The dacoits are not so extraordinarily brave that they need inspire much fear; and on one occasion they showed themselves even greater cowards than the police, and fled in confusion when no one was venturesome enough to pursue. As regards burglary, in which the offender is in the majority of cases unseen and often unsuspected, the only way of checking the crime is, the Resolution says, by looking strictly after the bad characters of the locality. This may be regarded as a truism; but a systematic supervision over such people, the pressing necessity for which we have more than once urged, has nevertheless not yet been instituted in the Bombay Presidency. The comparison is, however, not all in the favour of the Central Provinces administration. Mr. Mackenzie came across a case in one district where for the theft of a mirror, valued at two pice, the accused with the prosecutrix and her witnesses (sorely against their wish) were marched a hundred and twenty miles and lost many days of their time at the sudder station. The moral drawn is that the police should let such trivial matters alone; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that in our Presidency such a gross hardship is impossible. Complainants and witnesses are not marched a hundred and twenty miles to a sudder station, for there is a magistrate's court close at hand in every taluka. In conclusion the District Superintendents are informed that if they made a point of cultivating the personal acquaintance of the leading men in their jurisdiction and encouraged their principal subordinates to do the same, better results would probably follow. The relations of the police and the people are stated to be generally friendly and good. Complaints of oppression are rare. The Central Provinces policeman is humorously said to be, as a rule, "a simple, well-intentioned rustic, whose morals are not below the standard of the community to which he belongs."

WE referred the other day to the fact that not Covenanted Civilians only but military men and barristers receive their pensions in sterling while the Uncovenanted alone who originally were paid on the same scale are now the victims of an unforeseen depreciation of the silver currency, and are paid really one-third less than they have fairly earned. In addition to those more fortunate whom we have already specified, we come to the chaplains, whose pension for the full period of his service is fixed at £365 a year. This pension may be earned by only seventeen years' active service, while in the Covenanted Civil Service twenty-one years are required and in the Uncovenanted twenty-five years. On these and other considerations it was evidently intended to give the chaplain something less than the "half average emoluments" for the last five years of his service, the amount which would (subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year) be granted to an Uncovenanted officer. The emoluments of a chaplain during the last five years of his active service are always Rs. 800 a month, unless he attains to the dignity of Archdeacon, when it is above that figure. Half of Rs. 800 a month, calculated at two shillings per rupee, equals £480 a year, and as this was deemed too much for seventeen years' Indian work to an officer who would probably succeed to a benefice at home, the Archdeacon and chaplain was restricted to £365, or to £135 less than the maximum pension of an Uncovenanted Officer, but, fortunately for the chaplain, who nearly always retires to Europe, nothing was said of the rupee equivalent of £365, and in the current official year the retired chaplain draws £365 a year, while a retired Uncovenanted Officer, say, for example, a Director of Public Instruction, who drew three times the chaplain's Indian salary, draws £343-15 instead of the £500 originally promised to him. It is sinning against nature to expect the retired Director to consider himself without a grievance. "Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers" are amongst those now agitating for the sterling pension, and this notwithstanding the fact that of late years they have been more successful in obtaining redress of some of their grievances than any of the Branch of the so-called Uncovenanted Service. They are allowed to count a certain portion of their leave as service qualifying for pension—a concession which the main body of the Uncovenanted Service has contended for in vain—they have a special set of pension rules, more favourable than others, and "special additional pensions" for serving as Chief Engineers or Superintending Engineers in the Public Works Department or Directors in the Telegraph Department, and many other concessions embodied in a special chapter of the Civil Service Regulations. A Chief Engineer of twenty-five years' service, of which three years may have been spent on leave, is entitled, not only to the ordinary Civil Engineer's pension of Rs. 5,000 a year, but to an additional pension of Rs. 2,000 a year as well, making up Rs. 7,000 in all, and this seems, when expressed in rupees, a most liberal concession, but when it is remembered that this officer probably originally entered the service when the rules expressed the maximum of the ordinary pension as Rs. 5,000 or £500 a year, he does not probably think the special addition of Rs. 2,000 to his pension a very liberal concession, seeing that in 1889-90 he is paid in England, not £700 for his Rs. 7,000, but only £481-5. The grievance of the Uncovenanted European Officer in this matter of pension is a most real one, but at the same time it is admittedly one most difficult to deal with. It is not to the advantage of India that officers who have retired from her service and who think proper to leave India and draw their pensions in England or the colonies should be allowed a bounty of from forty to fifty per cent., nor is it, on the other hand, desirable that the European Services in India should be in a chronic state of discontent. Probably the only way to remove all cause of discontent from the Services in the matter of exchange is to assimilate currencies of England and India; but this cannot be done in a hurry. Something should be done to remove the causes of discontent. The fall in the value of the rupee from two shillings to sixteen pence is, no doubt, a misfortune to the Government European Services; it is scarcely one that Government can compensate in every case; but that it might well restore to the Uncovenanted Service the limit of £500 to pensions paid in England, which was so summarily removed some years ago. We have already shown that a sterling maximum is still applicable to all furlough allowances paid in England. Nominally an officer on furlough is allowed "half his average salary" whilst on furlough, but to this half-salary certain maxima are applied, and the sterling maximum is not now attained by so many officers as in the good old two-shilling days, but it still applies to those whose salaries in rupees, calculated at the official rate of exchange, yield a sterling sum equal to or exceeding it. Nominally an officer retires on "half his average emoluments" (the term emoluments not including some important items deemed to be "salary" for leave allowance purposes), but to these half emoluments a maximum of Rs. 5,000 was applied only if the pension was paid in India, while if paid in England the maximum was £500. The £500 maximum was, as we have already said, arbitrarily removed some years ago, and we think that it is not too much to expect that Government will restore it. The restoration would not apply to very many officers, but it would apply to some. The anomaly regarding the chaplain's sterling pension compared with that of the retired Director of Public Instruction, to which we referred above, would disappear, and so would many others, and there would be a symmetry between the leave and pension rules, which is now wanting.

COLONEL THUILLER'S general report on the operations of the Survey Department of India is of such a character that the Government of India in a Resolution appearing in the last number of the *Gazette* does not hesitate to assert that the Department continues to be maintained in a high state of efficiency. Field operations, it appears, were prosecuted by twenty-six parties, of which one was devoted to trigonometrical surveys, six to topographical surveys, nine to cadastral and four surveys, six to traverse surveys, one to geographical surveys, and three to geodetic and tidal and levelling operations. The party employed on trigonometrical surveys completed the 370 miles remaining of secondary triangulation along the east coast of India. Secondary triangulation was also carried out for an aggregate length of 270 miles by the parties employed in Beluchistan as a basis for topographical surveys in that region. The work of the Geodetic Party comprised the measurement of seven arcs of longitude in Southern India, and the Tidal Survey Party continued its observations with self-registering tide gauges at the several stations along the coast, where tidal observatories are established and the

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE FIGHT AT TOSKI.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

General Grenfell has now sent in a return of the casualities among the British and Egyptian troops in Saturday's action.

The number killed was seventeen; wounded one hundred and thirty.

The casualties were principally among the Soudanese.

Lieutenant Cotton, Shropshire Regiment, was dangerously wounded; this was the only instance in which any English officer was at all seriously hurt.

Over a thousand prisoners were captured.

The Cavalry are still engaged in pursuing the flying Dervishes.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.

GREAT OUTCRY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The report that the British troops have been ordered to return to Cairo has raised an outcry in the London press.

This morning's papers are nearly unanimous in the opinion that the action at Toski must not be regarded as a final disposal of the Dervish tribes.

The troops must not be withdrawn, they urge, and England must still continue to occupy Egypt.

COMPLETE DISPERSION OF THE DERVISHES.

Evening.

General Grenfell telegraphs that the Dervish band has been completely broken up, and there is no possibility of their re-forming for fresh invasion.

The cavalry are still pursuing them and pushing the remnant far beyond the boundary.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The Naval Review took place to-day before the Emperor William and was a brilliant success.

The weather was again unfavourable, being showery throughout the day.

This unfortunate circumstance, however, did not prevent the distinguished visitors from attending.

The Solent was again packed with every description of craft carrying spectators.

Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, many members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and of the Corps Diplomatique were present at the Review.

[A full list of the vessels taking part in the Review appears in another column.]

GERMAN HONOURS FOR THE QUEEN EMPRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Emperor William has appointed Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to be honorary Chief of the 1st Prussian Dragoon Guards, naming the regiment after Her Majesty.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has also been made the recipient of German honours, being appointed honorary Colonel of one of the Prussian Infantry Regiments.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Emperor William, accompanied by Prince Heinrich and the Prince of Wales, privately went on board and inspected some of the leading types of ships in the British fleet off Spithead yesterday.

OBITURY.

PARIS, Aug. 4.

M. Felix Pyat is dead.

LORD CONNEMARA'S VISIT TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy having expressed a wish that Lord Connemara should pay him a visit at Simla, the Governor, it is expected, will leave Ootacamund on the 3rd proximo, and after a short tour His Excellency will arrive at Madras on the 10th idem and will probably leave Madras in the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive on the 20th proximo. His Excellency will proceed to Simla via Calcutta and Allahabad. After spending about ten days at Simla Lord Connemara will return to Madras early in November to arrange for the reception of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, due in Madras about the third week in November.

LORD AND LADY REAY'S VISIT TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Lord and Lady Reay is expected to arrive at Simla on the 24th September.

THE KASHMIR RIFLES.

The Kashmir Rifles, who are composed chiefly of Gurkhas, will shortly be armed with Sniders and sent to garrison Gilgit.

MAJOR MELLIS.

Major Mellis was to have left Simla to-day for Bhopal and Poona. At the latter place he will confer with the Commander-in-Chief and the local Government as to measures to be taken for utilizing the resources of the Native States of the Bombay Presidency.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Markets closed, Bank holidays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, Aug. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran (extra) left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, Aug. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here from Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

Mail steamer Victoria, from Aden, arrived.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam (extra) arrived here from Bombay at daylight to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, August 4.

10 p.m.	81·4

MONDAY, August 5.

6 a.m.	80·7
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	84·2

THE TRUE STORY OF THE STRIKES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, August 3.

Seeing that some of your correspondents and those of some of the vernacular organs of this presidency have been at variance in their details of the strikes here, I give you a true account of the crisis under which Baroda is at present passing.

On the assumption of affairs of State by H. H. the Gaekwar, he proceaded by the aid of his Dewan and advisers to introduce many reforms which it was considered would be for the benefit and interest of his subjects Amongst the laws which it was thought necessary to revise was the Stamp Act, which had been in force since the reign of the late Khanderao Gaekwar. These were very carefully remodelled and framed on the lines of the Stamp Act in force in British India. The new Act levies duty on sight drafts, which were hitherto exempt. This Act was approved of and sanctioned by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb on the 31st of July 1886, the last day of the Baroda official year 1885-86. After that a petition from the traders and the mahajans (the principal men of different castes and trading classes) and others was submitted to the Maharaja, objecting to several clauses in the Act. The subject was placed before the Law Committee, consisting of a few judges of the Varisht Court, who inferred that no substantial reasons had been adduced for amending the rules. The introduction of the Act was, however, postponed for nearly two years and a half. The subject subsequently received the attention of the Gaekwar, but owing to his absence from the capital it was not until last December that an answer was given to the petitioners to the effect that he saw no reason for making any alteration in the new Act. They were, however, given to understand that if after the Act had been in operation for a sufficient time to judge of its working, it was found that it inflicted difficulties and hardships he would consider any grievances they may have and remedy them. It was then finally decided that the amended Act should be introduced from the 1st instant, the commencement of the new official year.

A few days before the departure of the Gaekwar from Poona for the Nielgherries, the Minister was secretly informed that great opposition would be shown if the Act were brought into force, and he accordingly represented this to His Highness. His Highness exhibited stubbornness and was determined not to suspend the Act. This determination of His Highness was made known to the traders and shopkeepers, who all of a sudden closed their shops and all business in the town came to a standstill. The Minister personally saw the principal traders and mahajans, and advised them to express their grievances definitely, but this they could not do, and demanded that the Act should be suspended until the Gaekwar's return to the capital. The spirit of the rules of the Act was then explained, and when the traders left it appeared that they were satisfied with the explanation, and it was thought that the strike would be brought to a satisfactory termination.

On the following morning the Minister discovered that his explanations were belied, and that the mahajans, in order to show their disapproval to the introduction of the Act, had closed their shops and a "harthal" (the native name for this procedure) was soon brought on all over Baroda. All the grain dealers, sweetmeatwallas, vendors of fruit having closed their shops, it was feared that unless some speedy and stringent measures were adopted to supply the people with the necessaries of life, serious disturbances and destruction of property would follow. Moreover, it was a fast day, and the Hindu population, who are forbidden by their *Shastras* to eat anything save milk and fruit, were greatly inconvenienced. The Minister, therefore, took decisive steps and caused the Government contractor to open shops at the various police stations for the sale of grain, ghee, vegetable, and the like. In consultation with the Resident, Colonel F. H. Jackson, telegrams were despatched to the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Broach to send foodsupplies, and they cordially responded to the appeal. The Government contractors had by this time opened a number of fresh shops, where the necessary articles of food were retailed at a little higher rate probably to replenish their impoverished coffers, while the ghee sold was filthy and adulterated. It soon began to dawn upon some of the petty traders who had joined in the strike, in the belief that the suspension of business would only last for a couple of hours, that a Government trading monopoly was not in their interests, and they accordingly entered into surreptitious competition.

The ring-leaders of the strike were the mahajans. These people, it is believed, spread the rumour amongst the misguided mob that the Act would compel all sorts of people, rich and poor, high and low, to pay fees to the Gaekwar on the occasion of marriages, births, and deaths. The lower orders, including goomastas and shetias, loitered about the streets, and amongst them the story gained full credence. They were probably terrified by the military guards, which had been stationed at several convenient places, such as the Gendi-Durwaza, Pani-Durwaza, Lehi-Pura, Lukhur-Pitha, and Raopura, to cope with any disturbance that may arise. Thursday before last, about five hundred mahajans went to the Kothi, where the Minister received some of their leading men and tried hard to impress upon them the advisability of opening their shops and resuming business. He also held out hopes to them, if they did so, to recommend to His Highness to suspend the penal clauses of the Act. The strikewallas could not be satisfied, and they again demanded the suspension of the Act. Accordingly the whole crowd repaired to the telegraph office and sent a message to the Gaekwar at the Neilgherries, to which the following reply was received:—"Do not be obstinate; be wise. See the Minister." He also telegraphed to the Minister to the effect that he should tell the misguided people to obey law, which cannot under the present circumstances be suspended and that he will consider their complaints if they behave well. Subsequently a crowd of about five or six thousand people went to the Minister's bungalow and twenty-five were admitted as a deputation. The orders of His Highness were explained to them, and they were asked to open their shops, but the crowd were unwilling to accede to the Minister's entreaties. They then visited His Highness Jamnabai Saheb, the adoptive mother of the present Gaekwar. She urged them to open their shops, and then she would write to the Gaekwar. A large meeting was convened on the afternoon of the 26th ult., when it was unanimously agreed to interview the Minister a second time in reference to His Highness's reply to their telegram. This was done, and it seems to have had a good effect upon the mahajans, a few of whom have separated from the rest. Some few days back the strikewallas ventured to persuade the bheesties, ghanchees (oil vendors), and some of the lower caste people, whom the rules cannot affect, to join them, but they had good reason to ignore their advice. These people had probably read notices which the State had freely circulated, explaining the rules and operations of the Act, that they had nothing to gain, and in fact a great deal to lose, by misbehaving as the traders have done.

It will thus be seen that the attitude of the mahajans and their gomastas ever since Monday week has been most defiant and provoking, and that the authorities throughout the terrible ordeal have behaved with extreme forbearance. There has been no rioting nor any disturbance of any kind and this is probably owing to the precautionary measures taken by the military, and they deserve every praise. General Hardie was untiring in his energy to keep the military guards in the city as strong as possible, supplying them with a few rounds of ball ammunition in case of an emergency arizing. Since last Friday an extra cavalry guard of 30 rank and file, under the command of a Rissaldar, has been stationed at the Raopura Police chowkey. Rumour has it that another meeting is to be convened shortly, when the strike in all probability will be brought to close.

The city is perfectly quiet, and if it was not for the presence of the military guards and the additional 100 rank and file in the city, it certainly would be difficult to tell that anything unusual was happening. Rao Bahadur G. K. Bhatvadekar, Police Commissioner, and Mr. S. Kyte, Police Naik Subah, deserve great praise for their exertions in maintaining discipline and order and in planting police patrols and guards throughout the city. As I write (5 p.m.) the shops are still closed, and the usual business has not been resumed. To-day is the thirteenth day of the "harthal."

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.

Mr. A. Taylor's Ingram 1
Mr. Noel Fenwick's Tissaphernes 2
Mr. B. Maple's Mill Stream 3

The three hundred sovereigns were won on Friday, as noted above, by Mr. A. Taylor's Ingram, a three-year-old br. f. by Isonomy *ex* Pirate Queen. Ingram is not an animal which has done anything wonderful in the course, nor has she performed any great feat in beating such racers as Tissaphernes and Mill Stream. She is only recorded as having taken part in two races last season, and these were late in the season. At Newmarket October Meeting she ran for the Visitors' Plate Handicap and for the Lancashire Stakes at Manchester November Meeting, on each occasion being far in the rear. That of Friday was her first win.

Tissaphernes, a br. c. by Xenophon *ex* Twitter, cannot boast of a very good record. Two years ago, when he appeared on the field as a two-year-old, he made five runs, the last of which, the De Trafford Welter Handicap at Manchester November Meeting, he managed to win by something like two lengths. It may be added that Mill Stream, the third, on Friday also ran against Tissaphernes in this race, but did not manage to secure a place. The only other occasion that year upon which Tissaphernes did anything worthy of chronicling was when he came in second to Lord Hastings' Pain-bis for the Maiden Plate at Newmarket first spring. Last year he made one more appearance on the course than the previous season, and out of these managed to secure one first prize. That was when he won the Great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom April Meeting. He next tried for the Manchester Cup in May and came in fourth, when Reve d'Or, the favourite, was last. Reve d'Or was again the favourite for the Gold Cup at Ascot and, strange to say, once more ran last, while Tissaphernes was second, though a bad one, Mr. Calmont's Timothy, winning by six lengths. The positions taken in his three following races are hardly worth mentioning, except that he was not so successful in his trial for the Goodwood Stakes as this year, only reaching the post fifth.

Mill Stream, a five-year-old ch. m. by Wisdom *ex* Mill Race, has not yet won any race, and her chances are small now. Neither as a two, three, or four-year-old, although she appeared frequently on the course, did she manage to get first to the winning post.

The following are the winners for the last few years:—

1880 Reveller 4y.
1881 Brown Bess 5y.
1882 Fortissimo 4y.
1883 Corrie Roy 5y.
1884 Stockholm 4y.
1885 Void.
1886 Winter Cherry 3y.
1887 Carlton 4y.
1888 Stormhead.
1889 Ingram 3y.

THE PROTEST OF THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The requisition that has been forwarded to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his colleagues of the Parsee Panchayet Funds affords the fullest possible evidence of the intense feeling of the Parsee community on the question of Mr. Ommanney's "Note." The requisition represents largely the professional and trading classes of the community as well as the capitalists. But for the private meeting that was previously and unadvisedly held by a few persons who had consulted nobody but themselves and who represented nobody but themselves, there would have been the most complete unanimity amongst the Parsee community in regard to the necessity of holding a public meeting to protest against the objectionable statements in the now famous Ommanney Note. As it is, the only Parsees who pretend to object to a public meeting are merely a few who might be expected to endeavour to defend the members of the previous private meeting. Their defection was inevitable. When persons find themselves or their friends in a false position they very naturally do the best they can to try and wriggle out of it by using bad logic and false arguments. One vernacular journal has distinguished itself as an opponent of the Parsees while it poses as a Parsee organ. As if with a determination to be laughed at, it gets hold of the wrong end of the stick, and asks the Parsee community what they expect from Government in reply to their protest? A protest is in this instance a vindication. It, therefore, asks for no reply and expects no reply. The Parsees will be satisfied by defending themselves against the statements that have been uttered in their disfavour, and which statements are now on the table of the British House of Commons, and the whole world will be the judges. The Parsee community are further assured that Government will visit them with a whipping for their impertinence. Surely this journal could display no greater ignorance than to imagine that Englishmen dislike a community that possess the virtue of repelling a libelous statement. Let me assure the writer that the truth is altogether the other way, and that Englishmen do not admire arrant cowards, such as the *Guzerati* writer wishes the Parsees to show themselves. The requisitionists remember that while Mr. Ommanney's "Note" is before Parliament as an official document forming part of the Crawford Case, the interesting correspondence that has taken place between Sir Dinshaw Petit and Lord Reay is a purely private correspondence, and can therefore form no part of that now celebrated case. The Parsee community are now in Parliament with a serious stain upon them. That community, therefore, desire to get into Parliament in a protest passed at a monster public meeting, and when the protest reaches the House of Commons—which it must do in due course—it will serve as an antidote to the bane furnished by Mr. Ommanney. The Parsees have not a word to say against any member of the Bombay Government, and at the public meeting which is to be held immediately it will be unnecessary to mention the name of a single member of the Government, though the use of Mr. Ommanney's name will be unavoidable. Nor is it necessary that the protest that will be submitted for the approval of the meeting should be anything more than a few well-expressed sentences conveying the feelings of the Parsees in reference to the injurious statement that has been made against them. The readiness with which 500 signatures were taken in a few hours completely establishes how heartily the backbone of the community received and agreed to the proposals made in the requisition. And if I may venture on a prophecy without first knowing, I will add that the proposed meeting will be largely attended by every true Zoroastrian in Bombay. When that prophecy is fulfilled, the justification of the Parsees will be complete, and so will the ignominious defeat of the ignorant vernacular journal to which I have already alluded.—Yours, &c.,

August 5th. CURSETJI S. DEVITRE.

LIQUOR SHOPS AT CUMBALLA HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some years ago the two crying evils from which one of the most fashionable quarters of Bombay, Cumballa Hill, suffered were the toddy and mowra liquor shops that were scattered in different parts of it, and the respectable residents of that locality had long to bear the annoyance caused by the frequenters of these shops, generally people of the lowest class, who shouted and quarrelled to their hearts' content and assailed one's ears every turn with their ribald gests and songs and their offensive and indecorous language. Fortunately, however, such a state of things did not last for ever, for on a representation being made to the late lamented Sir Frank Souter he had the licenses of all such shops cancelled, allowing only one toddy shop to remain in the neighbourhood, and that too in an out-of-the-way corner. Thanks to him the locality has been free from such nuisances ever since. Now, however, it appears that an attempt is being made to introduce the evil again in its midst, a Parsee having obtained a license to open a mowra liquor shop somewhere near Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s.

Allow me, therefore, through the medium of your columns to request Colonel Wise, our present energetic Commissioner of Police, not to permit such a shop to be opened in the locality, and thus save the residents, among whom are many respectable European and Native families, from being subjected anew to an annoyance from which they were freed by his worthy predecessor.—Yours, &c.,

July 31. A RESIDENT.

The ex-Amir Yakub Khan has become dissatisfied with his present residence at Mussoorie, owing, it is said, to the death of a wife there, and has petitioned Government for another. The answer is that if Bellevue, which cost some Rs. 50,000, can be disposed of, the Government are ready to fall in with Yakub's wishes, and buy or build him another house with the proceeds.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain J. Orman, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Mr R Barton
Mr Robert Roscoe
Mr and Mrs F Kilvert
Mr John Phillips
Mr J R Reid
Mr A Lawson
Miss Patterson
Mr Henry Smith
Mr Henderson
Mr E H Taylor
Mr J Stott
Mr and Mrs W H Gray and 2 infants
Mr E Tudball
Mrs the Collins and child.
Capt Hon H H S Addington
Master E H Hudson
Col R Garnett
Miss Beyts
Mrs Beevley
Col Woolhouse
Mr A F Gradon
Mr and Mrs G R Spencer
Sister Mary Dorothey
Mrs H S Jacob and two children
Mr Harrop
Dr Sedgefield
Dr J D ncan
Mrs Grant and child
Mr Reed
Mr Kean

For Brindisi.

Mr T C Plowden
Mr and Mrs Peiler
Mr Justice Trevelyan
Mr C R Martindin
Mrs J Kennedy
Depy Surg-Genl W R Rice
Mr S Hartwell
Mr J H Munro
Mr R Morris
Mr J Cleghorn
Mr A C Shadler
Mr H F Holland
Mr R Castle
Surg-Maj and Mrs E W Young
Mr R Wall
Mr J Copeland
Dr P J Freyer
Mrs. Monaghan and child
Surgn-Major J G Kellie
Mr Campbell Thomson
Mr J D Goldingham
Mr W Young
Mr S B Murray
Mr G Spooner
Mr Harding
Major Travers
Mr J G Bagram
Lieut-Col F A Wilson
Maj-Genl W K Elles
Col E R Ellis
Col Thornton
Mr J L MacPherson
Miss Roberts
Mr W Lee Kirby
Mr Williams
Mr John Lane
Mr J Watt
Mr C Cuthbertson
Mr Prall
Genl Sir Geo White
Surg-Maj and Mrs Bomford
Mr E T Lloyd, C S
Capt Mayne
Lieut Thornhill
Rev A Jones
Capt R Bailie
Mr Dixon
Mr F C Carr
Mr Grieve
Capt Sandback
Capt Deane
Mr F S Barker
Mr A Lucas
Mr R Sutherland
Mr Aldworth

For Aden.—Mr W M Holland.

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 13th August, 1889.

For London—Mr J A H Walford.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs R H Shipley.
For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs R S Glover, Mr Carlyle, Mr Hy. Pennington, A H S Reid, Surg-Major H D Cook, Surgn-Major R Macrae, and Mr S D Simpson.

Per s.s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, 20th August—

For London—Lieut Cromelin, Mrs F Andrew, Mrs Leslie Crawford and 3 children, and Miss Crawford.
For Brindisi—Mr W H Tarrett, Col H Powlett, Mr G L Scaright, Major F E Carleton, Mr W Kemble, C S, Mr Jordon, Col C Crosthwaite, and Mr R W Carlysle.
For Ismailia—Col A G Ross.

Per s.s. Siam Captain H. T. Weighell, 27th August 1889—

For Marseilles—Mr G E. Manisty and Mr M Ahmed-ud-din.
For Brindisi—Lieut-Col H B Abott.

Per s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, 3rd September 1889—

For Brindisi—Mr W C Bomerjee, Mr Henry Bell, and Surg-Major Warburton.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 10th September 1889—

For Brindisi—Mr Justice Rampini.
For Marseilles—Sir Comer Petheram.

Per s.s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, 20th September 1889—

For London—Brig-Genl R M Rogers and Miss M Douglas.
For Brindisi—Hon'ble Justice Scott.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. E. Browne, with the English mails of the 19th July, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday at 7-15 p.m. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr J H Nelson
Mrs Green
Mr Vaughan
Mr Smith
Mr Harwood
Mr Mahomed Rashed
Rev D O Ensberger

From Brindisi.

Mr Benson
Surgeon Bevan
Mr and Mrs Crole
Mr Moore
Mr Eccles
Mr Miller
Dr Tyndall King
Dr Evans
Mr R Thom
Col Warner
Surg-Major Swaine
Major Smith
Mr Newman
Mr Montes
Mr Gildea

From Suez.—Mr Claxton Peppe.
From Sydney.—Mr, Mrs, and Miss Conder.

MR. CAINE'S CRITICISMS OF MISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—I am sorry to hear that Mr. Caine has relinquished his idea of coming out to India again this season. The oftener he visited the country and the more he stayed in it, the more, it is natural to expect, he would know of what he was writing about, and the more would friends at home, who trusted to his judgment, be better informed. I came across the following this morning in a quiet little mission periodical, called *Woman's Work*, and it struck me it threw a sidelight on Mr. Caine's personality, which would not come much into view, unless it obtained the wider display your journal would afford. It is from the pen of a well known hard worker in the medical mission of the Presidency:—

"It is a pity that men like Mr. Caine give utterance to opinions on the subject of missions when they have only been able to take a superficial view of the question. The subject is a wide one, and it requires much thoughtful study. The mere gaining a number of 'converts' is not the sole object of missions. One object is to leaven heathen society with Christian opinions, and much of the missionary's work must be preparatory. Mr. Caine gave no indication of special interest in mission work, except by way of criticising it. He was careful to avoid any public avowal of his interest. In Ahmedabad, when wanting to get up a public meeting on the *Abkari* business, he said to Mr. Taylor (in whose house he was staying), that if he did not mind, he thought it would be better for him (Mr. Taylor) to keep in the background, lest the presence of a missionary should damage the cause in hand, viz., temperance. Of course, Mr. Taylor did not mind. When appointing a committee, the very first name proposed by the natives was that of Mr. Taylor; and without his aid the public (native) would have looked askance at Mr. Caine himself. It is a pity that Europeans do not more generally and more manfully avow themselves as decided Christians, and that they refrain from so doing puzzles the natives."

—Yours in temperance,

PRIMROSE SCOT.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(August 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Elephant Point-Penang cable restored.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Section Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.
Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted.
Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.
Cable San Juan del Sur to Panama interrupted; this interrupts communication with all places in South America via the Galveston route.
Mails for all places in the Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 6th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	5	3	51	1	37
Suez	5	5	48	1	24

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 5th Aug. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	6	...	2
„ Madras	...	58	...	1

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

Mr. George Cotton yesterday presided at the twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held at the registered offices, Forbes Street, Fort, when the following report was submitted:—Your directors now beg to submit the year's accounts made up to June 30, 1889. The statement of profit and loss shows that the earnings of the company during the year amount to Rs. 1,74,999-5-6; of this sum your directors have carried Rs. 58,349-4-0 to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,15,660-1-6, which they recommend should be used as follows:—To dividend for the year on the old shares, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 70,775; to dividend for the year on the new shares, Rs. 34,837-8; to reserve fund, Rs. 10,047-9-6; —total Rs. 1,15,660-1-6. The buildings of the new mill are completed. The engines are running, and in a few months 30,000 ring spindles will be contributing towards the earnings of the company, which will then have 34,716 mule spindles and 31,392 ring spindles. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 21,25,500, and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered. Messrs. Gostling and Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. Morris and Honegger were invited to join the board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. Messrs. Spinner and Gilbert retire in accordance with clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. The report having been approved and adopted, the shareholders confirmed the appointment of Messrs. Morris and Honegger to the board of directors, Messrs. Spinner and Gilbert, the retiring directors, being re-elected. Messrs. Lidbetter and Young were appointed the company's auditors for the ensuing year. The proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.

The same business was done in each of the following meetings, all of which were held last evening in Forbes Street, and presided over by Mr. George Cotton. The following are the directors' reports of the several companies, each of which was approved and adopted:—

THE LEOPOLD S. B. AND M. CO., LD.

Your directors now beg to submit the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1889. From the statement of profit and loss you will see that the earnings of the company during the year amount to Rs. 1,22,827-2-9. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 38,598 to depreciation account, and they suggest that the balance, Rs. 84,229-2-9, be appropriated in the following manner:—To dividend for the year at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, Rs. 35,000; to reserve fund, Rs. 49,229-2-9—total, Rs. 84,229-2-9. Your property is insured for Rs. 7,08,500. Messrs. D. Gostling and E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe on short leave, Messrs. J. Morris and E. Honegger were invited to join the board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Mr. E. Honegger retires from the board in accordance with clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LD.

Your directors beg to submit the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1889. The statement of profit and loss shows that during the year the company has earned Rs. 1,60,655-4-7. From this amount Rs. 54,642-4-0 have been carried to the credit of depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,06,013-0-7, which your directors recommend should be applied as under:—To dividend for the year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 42,000; to reserve fund, Rs. 64,013-0-7;—total, Rs. 1,06,013-0-7. The mill now contains 31,980 ring spindles, and will be complete when the three ring frames now on the way are erected. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton, and yarn at the mill are insured for Rs. 11,23,000, and the cotton stored at Colaba is also fully covered against fire. Mr. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. Honegger was appointed to act during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Inverarity and Gilbert retire from the board in accordance with clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LD.

Your directors beg to submit the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1889. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 2,16,005-15-2. Rs. 57,951-8-0 have been transferred to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,58,144-7-2, which your directors recommend should be applied as under:—To dividend for the year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum Rs. 66,000; to reserve fund, Rs. 92,144-7-2;—total, Rs. 1,58,144-7-2. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton, and yarn at the mill are insured for Rs. 11,90,500, and the cotton stored at Colaba is fully covered against fire. Mr. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. Honegger was invited to join the board during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Spinner and Gilbert retire under clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS CO., LD.

Your directors beg to submit the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1889. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the earnings of the company during the year amount to Rs. 2,10,130-0-5. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 66,652 to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,43,478-0-5, which they recommend should be applied as under:—To dividend for the year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the old shares, Rs. 50,000; to dividend on the paid-up calls of the new shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 3,693-12-0—to reserve fund, Rs. 89,784-4-5—total, Rs. 1,43,478-0-5.

The mill now contains 43,760 ring spindles spinning from 10s. to 40s. The mill building, machinery, and stock of cotton and yarn at the mill are insured for Rs. 15,00,000, and the stock of cotton in the godown at Colaba is fully covered against fire. Mr. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. Honegger was invited to join the board during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Inverarity and Spinner retire from the board under clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

Your directors now lay before you the accounts for the years ended June 30, 1889. From the statement of profit and loss it appears that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,33,378-1-1. Of this sum Rs. 59,659 have been carried to the credit of depreciation account, leaving Rs. 73,719-1-1, which your directors recommend should be applied in the following manner:—To the payment of dividend for the year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 68,000; to reserve fund, Rs. 5,719-1-1;—total, Rs. 73,719-1-1. There is still room for improvement in the mill, and your directors are giving the matter their care and attention. Your building, machinery, cotton and yarn on the premises are insured for Rs. 11,90,000, and your stock of cotton at Colaba is fully covered against the risk of fire. Mr. Gostling having left Bombay for a short time, Mr. Morris was invited to join the board during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Mr. Chalk retires from the board in accordance with clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

THE JOWARI BIRD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the Jowari bird (*Pastor roseus*) is being denounced at present, let me make the following extract from Yarrell's *British Birds*, Vol. II, p. 219.—"Whenever the species has pitched in full force on a place, the surrounding district has been either simultaneously or not long after ravaged by locusts, which are eagerly sought by it, not only as food (though that is doubtless the principal object), but, as several independent witnesses aver, that it may kill them."

Before condemning them to wholesale destruction, it would be well to shoot and examine large series from time to time. I believe that it would be found that they are quite as largely insectivorous as granivorous. I know (having kept about 20 in an aviary for nearly a year) that they will die off if fed on grain and small fruits exclusively. However, no amount of shooting can reduce them appreciably.—Yours, &c.,

VINDHYAN.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

Simla, Aug 5.—Barometer has risen over the greater part of Northern India and has fallen in the centre and south and over Burma and Assam. There is a slight storm forming over the head of the Bay. Winds are cyclonic around the storm area, but generally light or moderate in force; elsewhere normal. Monsoon breezes are prevailing and blowing freshly in Western India and lightly elsewhere. Temperature is excessive everywhere, most in the Punjab and least in Bengal and the N.-W. P. Rainfall is scattered generally, and none has fallen in the greater part of North-Western India. Tavoy reports eight, Cuttack four, Nowgong three, and Akyab, False Point, and Jubbulpore two inches of rain.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 1st instant:—

THE HONORARY ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Read Government resolution, Marine Department, dated 26th July, approving of the Trustees' resolution to grant Mr. Rattonjee Dhunjeebhoy a gratuity of Rs. 1,500 on his retirement from service, and stating that the Trustees' recommendation that some honorary distinction should be conferred on Mr. Rattonjee will receive separate consideration.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

PORT CLEARANCES.

Read memorandum from the Bombay Government, Marine Department, dated 22nd July, forwarding reference from the General Department asking for the Trustees' opinion of the alternative proposal made by the Sanitary Commissioner in para. two of his letter of 30th May, to the effect that masters of vessels should be required to produce their port-clearances to the Health Officer of the port before arrangements are made for the inspection by that officer of their vessels.

Resolution.—A reply should be given that the Trustees do not consider that it would be desirable to insist upon the production of the port-clearance before making arrangements for medical inspection, as it would be likely to cause considerable delay in the departure of vessels.

FRERE ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Read letter from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, dated 22nd July, stating that the Government had required the Municipality to vacate by 1st August the ground at Frere Road, presently used as a metal and night-soil depot; and asking the Trustees to grant them a site for a night-soil depot on Port Trust ground between Frere Road and Mody Bay, anywhere in the neighbourhood of Uran and Penn Streets.

Resolution.—The area, not exceeding 5,000 square feet required for a night-soil depot, may be made available immediately to the east of the 2,700 square yards of land between Uran and Penn Streets, which the Trustees, under resolution No. 255 of the 14th May last, allowed the Municipality to have for the storage of road metal. The rate to be Rs. 7 per 500 square feet per mensem, and the land to be vacated at any time on two months' notice. The land to be enclosed by a corrugated sheet-iron screen 7 feet high, and the night-soil operations to be strictly confined within the enclosure. Should 5,000 square feet be required, it should extend from Penn to Uran Street, about 150 feet, having a road-frontage on both sides, of about 31ft. 3in. Should less than 5,000 square feet be required, the dimensions and position should be settled by the chairman.

THE NEW DEFENCE WORKS.

Read letter from the Superintending Engineer, West of India Coast Defences, dated 22nd July, asking Trustees' sanction to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, to collect loose stones free of charge from the foreshore at Upper Colaba, for filling up hollow and low-lying ground at the site of the new Defence bungalow to be built there.

Read report by Acting Engineer, dated 31st July, recommending that it should be allowed, reserving the Trustees' right to withdraw the permission at any time if the work is not done in a proper manner, and that as the stones are not required for works of defence, purely a small royalty charge should be made.

Resolution.—Sanction is given to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, collecting loose stones, free of charge, from the foreshore at Upper Colaba, in the vicinity of the site for the new Defence bungalow, subject to any objection which may from time to time be made by the Trustees' Engineer, as to the manner in which the collection is being carried on.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* CLIVE DURANT *alias* STEVEN HOWARD.

THEIR Lordships considered an application from the accused, who is now a prisoner in the Secunderabad jail, to be released on bail. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Shamrao Rele, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment, said: Two applications are before us. The first is an application to be admitted to bail. The libel, for which the petitioner is in prison, is on the face of it grossly defamatory. He says it was justified in fact, and that he wrote it for the public good. The jury, however, found him guilty. We have admitted his appeal, and he will have an opportunity of proving the jury wrong. But I see no reason to release him on bail, on the apparent merits of his case, so far as they appear from the proceedings forwarded to us. He says he made an application to the Magistrate for leave to apply to the High Court for a transfer of the case, and that the transfer was refused. But it appears he had already applied for transfer to the High Court on the 3rd May, and his application was refused. I do not think, therefore, that on the possibility of the conviction being wrong on this technical ground he should be admitted to bail. His application must be rejected. The petition he now presents is full of defamatory allegations, which are irrelevant to this application and most improper in themselves. It cannot be placed on the records of the case in its present scandalous form, and must be returned. The second application is for a copy of the report of the Magistrate to this court in reply to a question before us. The petitioner is not in strictness entitled to have a copy, but we see no reason to withhold it from him, and a copy may be supplied to him.

Mr. Justice Jardine said: In his petition of appeal the prisoner Durant applied to be admitted to bail, and at the hearing of that petition his counsel argued that the trying Magistrate had contravened section 526A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that the proceedings ought, therefore, to be quashed. It now appears from the report furnished to us by the Magistrate that, although section 526A was not brought to his, notice, the prisoner did obtain an adjournment, which, according to his present allegations, he made use of by coming to Bombay to make an application to this court for a transfer of his case, which application was rejected. On the facts brought to our notice, it would appear that the trial by jury began after the High Court had passed its order, and that section 526A has notbeen contravened, and that this reason given for admitting to bail has not been substantiated. I see nothing special on the merits which ought to interfere with the execution of the sentence before we hear the appeal. The prisoner has since forwarded two copies of a printed petition addressed to this Court. So far as this document is concerned with the case now before us on appeal, its allegations might be unobjectionable. But in this lengthy document the prisoner makes observations on the manner in which he says justice was administered by the learned judges, who heard his petition in this Court, which are so disrespectful and improper as to savour of contempt of court. The document also contains allegations bearing cruelly upon the moral character of individuals, and not relevant to the subject. These ought to be struck out, and the Court has to see that this is done. (See Lord Eldon's remarks in *ex parte* Simpson, 15 Ves. 476; Cracknall *vs.* Janson, 11 Ch. D.1.) In Loffts' R. there is a case where Lord Mansfield said that a defamatory affidavit is not to be endured. The document also contains attacks quite irrelevant to the case before us, upon the trying Magistrate, upon the personal and public character of other officers high in the service of the Government of India, and upon the impartiality of the tribunals which throughout India administer justice on behalf of the Crown. I am of opinion that what Mr. Justice Borrough said in Butt *vs.* Conant, 1 Bro. and Bing. 587, expresses a principle which we should apply now, namely, that the people have a serious interest in the characters and conduct of the Judges and others who are appointed to serve in high and important offices, and the individual men have a valuable property in their respective character. It is the duty of the High Courts to set an example to all inferior tribunals, and I think we may safely follow the practice of the Court of Chancery and Queen's Bench for the reasons given by so great an authority as Story in section 270 of his Equity Pleadings. He says: "Scandal is calculated to do great and permanent injury to all persons whom it affects by making the records of the courts the means of perpetuating libelous and malignant slanders; and the Court, in aid of the public morals, is bound to interfere to suppress such indecencies which may stain the reputation and wound the feelings of the parties and their relatives and friends." When a few months ago a petition of one Ganesh Sathe came before us in our revisionary jurisdiction we informed the pleader that as it contained somewhat scandalous and irrelevant expressions concerning the Government and a District Magistrate, we declined to receive it until the scandalous matter was struck out. The present petition is more objectionable, and being of opinion that we ought not to allow it to defile our records, we reject it and order its return to the prisoner.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SADAKALLI ABDOOL HUSSEIN.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision given in this case by Mr. P. H. Dustur, First-class Magistrate, Ahmedabad, who, on the 19th June last, convicted the accused of dishonestly receiving stolen property and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of two months' further rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed from the decision, but the appeal was rejected by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. Lowjee Wadia, with Mr. G. B. Rele, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment in the case, said: Following I. L. R., 6 Bombay 402, we hold that the circumstances of this case were not sufficient to establish the guilt of the accused. The facts proved ought to show that a reasonable man in the position of the accused must have felt convinced that the property with which he was dealing was stolen property. In this case we find, after additional evidence was taken in accordance with our order, that the only evidence of the property being sold to the accused was that of an accomplice. The accused himself denied the purchase, and the property was not traced to him. Even supposing it was sold to him, there is not evidence enough to show that he must have known the property was stolen. He had had previous dealings with the accomplice as a dealer in silver, and the accomplice admits he said nothing as to where he got the silver. The rest of the evidence goes merely to raise some suspicion on account of his running away, but is not at all of a conclusive character. We therefore reverse the conviction and sentence and the confirming order, and direct the accused to be set at liberty.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd August, as compared with the statement of the 27th July 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	July 27. Rs.	Aug. 3. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	58,01,133	58,23 891
Do. do. at Branches.....	31,93,602	31,43,216
Other Deposits	2,64,88,420	2,63,53,834
Post Bills	9,436	6,878
Cash Credits undrawn.....	4,32,151	4,73,223
Rs.	4,92,74,742	4,97,51,045
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	56,63,372	58,75,346
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	27,31,258	27,30,572
Loans on Security of do.....	58,00,522	66,01,510
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,933	6,931
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,93,85,865	1,90,01,338
Stamps, &c.....	17,447	17,408
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,07,887		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,22,879	3,22,887
Bullion	10,000	16,400
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,80,437	5,51,573
Cash and Currency Notes	1,47,52,029	1,46,24,031
Rs.	4,92,74,742	4,97,51,045

WE grumble at an hotel or on boardship if our food is not exactly what we desire, but few have any idea of the provision needed on one of the American liners. The passengers on the Royal Mail Steamship Umbria in one of her recent voyages from New York to Liverpool consumed the following:—9,500 lb. of beef, 4,000 lb. of mutton, 900 lb. of lamb, 256 lb. of veal, 150 lb. of pork, 140 lb. of pickled legs of pork, 600 lb. of corned tongues, 700 lb. of corned beef, 2,000 lb. of fresh fish, 20 lb. of calves' feet, 18 lb. of calves' heads, 450 fowls, 240 spring chickens, 120 ducks, 50 turkeys, 50 geese, 600 squabs, 300 tins of sardines, 300 plovers, 175 lb. of sausages, 1,200 lb. of ham, 500 lb. of bacon, 10,000 eggs, 2,000 qts. of milk, 700 lb. of butter, 410 lb. of coffee, 87 lb. of tea, 900 lb. of sugar, 100 lb. of rice, 200 lb. of barley, 100 jars of jam and jelly, 50 bottles of pickles, 60 bottle of sauces, 20 barrels of apples, 14 boxes of lemons, 18 boxes of oranges, 6 tons of potatoes, 24 barrels of flour.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. OMMANNEY'S NOTE AND THE PARSEES.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—Lord Reay could not possibly say more than he has said in reply to Sir Dinshaw Petit's letter on Mr. Ommanney's attack on the Parsee community, and what his Excellency has said, he has said with hearty good-will. In this direction, therefore, it would be idle to pursue the subject further. As to appealing to the Secretary of State formally after a public demonstration, we still think that would be over-doing it. Why attach such importance to a policeman's secret report which stands condemned for its own incoherence and lack of discrimination. If possible, we should like some independent Member of Parliament to question the Under-Secretary on the subject. We have no doubt the question would be received kindly. It is a pity Mr. Ommanney himself has not yet offered apology or explanation. He can hardly justify his unfortunate utterances. But why will he not set matters right? Perhaps the Government may ask him to explain his remarks officially. Failing that, it is open to the few Parsee gentlemen attacked to demand satisfaction individually.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes:—The Parsee community are in a state of excitement, because Mr. Ommanney, head of the Bombay Police, brought some charges against them in a secret report in connection with the Crawford Case. But why this indignation? Is not the British Government in India perfect? Do not the extremely loyal Parsees headed by that extremely loyal paper *Rast* declare that the Government is perfect, and there is no need of a Congress to teach it its duties? And do they not condemn the Congress, because its deliberations embarrass the Government? The attitude of the extremely loyal Parsees is inexplicable, for we are told, that even they are holding meetings of protest and showing signs of fight.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—We pointed out last week that now it was more than ever the duty of the Parsees to make a public protest against the foul aspersions, cast upon them, and we are glad to see that a requisition has already been presented to Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, as the head of his community, to convene a public meeting at an early date. Among the signatories to the requisition are many men of wealth, intellect, and position. The signatures also indicate the growth of a powerful middle-class, which is the surest guarantee of the progress of the community and a happy promise of its further advancement in future. If some timid or antiquated gentlemen will hold aloof from the movement, it would be as absurd from their absence to infer that there is no practical unanimity of feeling among the Parsees on this question, as it would be to infer from it a want of public spirit or courage among them. The meeting which, we hope, will be convened at an early date, will have done its duty, if it will send to Government a firm and dignified, and at the same time a respectful, protest, showing what the Parsees think and feel regarding the libel contained in the Inspector-General's memorandum. There is every need for a grave and temperate remonstrance representing the unanimous voice of the community to go forth, in order that it may stand for ever as an effectual contradiction of the wholesale charge laid against the Parsees,—a charge which up to now has neither been endorsed nor repudiated, in so many words, by the local Government. There may be some awkward difficulties in the way of the Governor plainly repudiating the libel; but the Parsees must not, and will not, on that account, refrain from doing justice to themselves.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the meeting would force the hands of the Bombay Government. We think it will rather strengthen their hands; for it will go to repudiate the supposition, which is the basis of the Inspector-General's remarks, that the Parsees, as a community, were not in sympathy with the Governor for the stedfast courage and stern devotion to duty which animated him in his desire to purify the administration of corruption. This is a plain matter of fact which, unless Lord Reay has been grossly misinformed, must be known to his Excellency, and knowing it, he would have naturally wished to vindicate the Parsees from the aspersions of Mr. Ommanney. But we can understand the difficulty of his position, and must make due allowance for a halting reply in the belief that he was precluded by circumstances from speaking out his own mind on the subject. We are quite sure there will be no display of passion or fury at the meeting. Relying on the truth and justice of its cause, the community can make its representations most effective by forwarding a sober, well-reasoned, and moderate protest, which may stand on the records by the side of the charges made, we believe, in a moment of irritation, by Mr. Ommanney. We heartily wish this sad business to come to an end, as soon as possible, and, therefore, it would be advisable on the part of the meeting just to send in their protest, and be done with the matter.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF A CUNARD S. S. COMPANY'S ENGINEER.

A LEADING Liverpool daily paper says:—"A day or two ago a gentleman, while in conservation with a prominent army officer, was made acquainted with a most thrilling experience of one of the oldest engineers in Liverpool. The name of the latter gentleman is Mr. William Buchanan, who upon being visited, made the following statement:—'I have been twenty-four years in the service of the Cunard Steamship Company; I reside at 81, Derby-road, Kirkdale, Liverpool. Two years ago while attending church, I was suddenly attacked with a most excruciating pain in my head, which completely prostrated me: I had to be conveyed to my home. Then followed twelve months of agony, which it is utterly impossible to describe. I had to resign my position, being entirely incapacitated from work. Medical opinion was delivered as to what my malady really was. One doctor decided that I was suffering from a rheumatic affection of the brain, another that it was an overflow of blood to the brain, and a third that it was acute neuralgia. All agreed, however, that it would lead to softening of the brain. Six of the most eminent physicians in Liverpool attended me, but afforded no relief. My case was regarded as incurable, and my sufferings were so great that I often became unconscious and fairly crazy from pain. I could neither see nor hear for days at a time, and during the fearful attacks of pain my cries often attracted the attention of my neighbours. My house was pointed out as one in which a man lay at death's door, and some of my paroxysms of pain were so great, that it required two and sometimes three strong men to hold me in bed. My physicians held consultations, but all of no avail. My sufferings remained the same. My family were in despair, and at one time they regarded me so near death that, in addition to three physicians who were in attendance, two clergymen were summoned to my bedside. At that time my wife's attention was called to a remedy which claimed to be a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia. She procured a bottle; and applied the contents to my head. It was like a drowning man catching at a straw, it looked like the last hope. The remedy acted like magic. It saved my life. I feel sure, my family and my friends feel sure, that had I not used it I should now be dead, instead of alive and hearty and in perfect health, as you see me here. All other treatment had entirely failed, and wonderful to relate, I have never had the slightest return since I was cured some three years ago. I re-entered my old position, and in giving you the foregoing facts, I can only repeat that St. Jacobs Oil—which is the remedy referred to—saved my life. My case is no secret. My friends and neighbours know all about it. My cure was considered so marvellous that I have received over 1,000 visits and letters on the subject. To all of these I have simply stated the facts as I have related them to you. A call was then made upon Messrs. Budden & Co., chemists, 399, Stanley-road, Kirkdale, from whom Mrs. Buchanan procured the Oil; Mr. Gill, the manager, fully verified the statement which had been made to the reporter, and said that this was only one of the many remarkable cures effected by St. Jacobs Oil which had come under his personal notice.

THE Court of Chancery at home has granted an injunction to stay the publication of a book by Mr. Troup—of Stanley's expedition—which was just ready for issue under the title *With Stanley's Rear Column*. The astute explorer bound down all the officers he engaged to accompany him not to publish any narrative of the journey till six months after he should have issued his official book on the subject. On his behalf the injunction was applied for by the representative of the committee which organised the expedition. If this litigation is carried further, it will very likely be one of the illustrations of the glorious uncertainty of the law, remarks a contemporary. If Mr. Stanley never comes back, and is never even heard of again, is nobody—among those who took part in the hardships of the rear column—to publish a word on the subject till six months after the end of time? The provision in the original agreement was of so grasping a character that it ought in justice to be set aside.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent of property Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

THE following arrangements for the Naval Review and Manœuvres and the reception of the German Emperor are published in this week's mail papers:—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was to leave Portsmouth Harbour in the Osborne about 2-30 p. m. on Aug. 2, and proceed to the Nab lightship to wait the arrival, at 4 p.m., of the German Emperor and his squadron. No salute is to be fired by the fleet as the Osborne passes to the eastward with the Prince of Wales's standard flying; but the ships are to be dressed with masthead flags, the English ensign at the main. Torpedo boats are to display the ensign at their signal masthead. As the Emperor approaches the fleet, the German standard is to be displayed at the main, a Royal salute is to be fired by all saluting ships, and yards are to be manned. Immediately on anchoring, the Imperial squadron will dress ship and salute the Royal standard on Osborne Castle. After the Prince of Wales has visited the Emperor on board the Hohenzollern at Osborne Bay, and the naval and military commanders-in-chief at Portsmouth have waited upon His Majesty, the German admiral and captains will visit the naval commander-in-chief, who will return the visit. No salutes are to be fired on the occasions. The Royal party will embark on board the Alberta at Cowes at 3 p. m, on Aug. 3, and proceed to the Victoria and Albert at her buoy in Cowes Roads. The Lords of the Admiralty will be in attendance on board the Royal yacht during the inspection. The Royal yacht will be proceeded by the Trinity yacht, and followed by the Alberta and Elfin, the admiralty yachts, the Euphrates with the House of Lords and Corps Diplomatique, the Serapis with the House of Commons, and the vessel having on board the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London. The Royal yacht, after proceeding between the lines of the fleet, will anchor abreast of the Collingwood, where the admirals and officers in command above the rank of lieutenant will have been previously assembled to wait their summons to attend on board the Victoria and Albert. The Royal and Imperial standards will be displayed together at the masthead of the Victoria and Albert, and the ships of the fleet are to be dressed rainbow fashion, flying the German and English ensigns together at the main masthead, a Royal salute is to be fired on the approach of the Royal yacht, and the yards are to be manned. A Royal salute is again to be fired and the yards on ships are to be again manned when the Royal yacht leaves Spithead on her return to Osborne Bay. The Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, will visit, on Sunday afternoon, August 4, the Collingood, Hero, Immortalite, Medea, and Serpent, and probably the Sharpshooter. The German National Anthem is to be played as His Imperial Majesty passes any ship having a band on board.

Prince George of Wales has been appointed to take command of No. 79 First Class Yarrow torpedo-boat during the forthcoming naval manœuvres. The vessel has the reputation of being the fastest in the navy.

Lord Charles Beresford will not hoist the pennant till after the naval manœuvres, when he will be appointed to the Mersey, fast cruiser, for service on the North America and West Indies stations. It has been decided to attach one of these cruisers to each of the foreign stations.

The order to mobilise was given on Tuesday, 16th ult., when the immediately available fighting strength of the British Fleet was increased by no fewer than ninety-four war vessels, large and small. This formidable force, which by itself is more then equal to the entire navy of such a country as Austria, comprises 7 battleships, 7 armoured cruisers, 6 coast defence ironclads, 15 second and third-class cruisers, 5 gunvessels, 6 gunboats, and 38 first class torpedo-boats. At Portsmouth the vessels which hoisted the pennant are:—The Camperdown, Capt R D King, 503 men; the Howe, Capt Compton E Domville, ADC, 503 men; the Collingwood, Capt R H Harris, 459 men; the Hero, Capt John Fellowes, CB, 310 men; the Inflexible, Capt C C P Fitzgerald, 460 men; the Galatea, Capt A C H Paget, 440 men; the Glatton, Capt J E Stokes, 200 men; the Magicienne, Capt J P Pipon, 193 men; the Irish Capt F Boardman, 276 men; the Marathon, Capt J C Jones, 193 men; the Mercury, Capt C Johnston, 276 men; the Melpomene, Capt J R E Pattison, 193 men; the Medina, Lieut H K Gregson, 23 men; the Medway, Lieut John Masterman, 23 men; the Spey, Lieut C F Foley, 23 men; the Tees, Lieut J W Brown, 23 men. And the following torpedo-boats:—No 23, Gunner Edwar Walker 16 men; No. 25, Gunner R C Steele, 16 men; No 41, Gunner M J Ahern, 16 men; No 42, Lieut C R Keppel 16 men; No 49, Lieut J F Murray Aynsley, 16 men; No 60, Lieut H L D Pearce, 16 men; No 66, Lieut S R Fremantle, 16 men; No 71, Lieut P V Lewes, 16 men; No 75, Lieut Harry Jones, 16 men; No 76, Lieut W O Boothby, 16 men; No 77, Lieut E F B Charlton, 16 men; No 78, Lieut S A G Calthorpe, 16 men; No 79, Lieut H R H Prince George of Wales, KG, ADC, 16 men; No 80 Lieut C L Oxley, 20 men; No 81, Lieut H B Jackson, 20 men.

The ships mobilised in the Medway at Chatham and Sheerness are:—The Northampton, Capt A P Hastings, 470 men; the Narcissus, Capt G H U Noel, 440 men; the Australia, Capt H H Boys, 440 men; the Immortalite, Capt R H Hamond, 440 men; the Medusa, Capt E H M Davis, 193 men; the Cyclops, Com A M Gardiner, 166 men; the Hydra, Com G L Poe, 166 men; the Mersey, Capt H Rose, 300 men; the Arethusa, Capt G H Boyes, 281 men; the Tartar, Com G N A Pollard, 156 men; the Mohawk, Com R F O Foote, 156 men; the Grasshopper, Lieut P W Bush, 61 men; the Slaney, Lieut H D Law, 33 men; the Trent, Lieut G E Richards, 33 men; and the following tropedo boats:—No. 4, Gunner J Courtnell, 16 men; No. 12, Boatswain W L Hackney, 16 men; No 63, Boatswain Joseph Sanders, 16 men; No. 64 Lieut A H Limpus, 16 men, No 65 Lieut A D Douglas-Hamilton, 16 men; No 67, Lieut E C Hogg, 16 men; No 68, Lieut C W M Plenderleath, 16 men; No 72, Lieut F C D Sturdee, 16 men; No 73, Lieut H Campbell, 16 men; No 74 Lieut Ralph Huddleston, 16 men.

At Devonport the ships mobilised are:—The Black Prince, Capt A P M Lake, 697 men; the Conqueror, Capt H F Cleveland, 310 men; the undaunted, Capt M J Dunlop, 440 men; the Aurora, Capt T S Jackson, 440 men; the Gorgon, Capt A D Fanshawe, 191 men; the Hecate, Commander B R Bradford, 191 men; the Prince Albert, Commander Hon E T Needham, 200 men; the Forth, Capt S C Holland, 300 men; the Thames, Capt J C Burnell, 300 men; the Inconstant, Capt J B Warren, 618 men; the Racoon, Commander G F King Hall, 156 men; the Serpent, Commander Francis Powell, 156 men; the Spider, Lieut D A Gamble, 61 men; the Sandfly, Lieut F T Hamilton 61 men; the Sharpshooter, Lieut Hon A E Bethell, 61 men; and the following torpedo-boats:—No 2, Gunner R S C Staddon, 16 men; No. 24, Gunner W J Thompson, 16 men; No 34, Gunner W E Pouley, 16 men; No 45, Lieut E A Salwey, 16 men; No 51, Lieut F K C Gibbons, 16 men; No 52, Lieut J C Tancred, 16 men; No 53, Lieut E J W Slade, 16 men; No 54, Lieut Hon P M Hely Hutchinson, 16 men; No 55, Lieut Hon S C J Colville, 16 men; No 57, Lieut H Orpen, 16 men, No 58, Lieut C E E Carey, 16 men; No 59, Lieut R K Arbuthnot, 16 men; No 60, Lieut R de Chair, 16 men.

THE PARNELL CASKET.

THE *Scotsman* says:—The chief feature of the Parnell casket, in which the burgess ticket will be placed, will attract notice, not on account of what it bears, but, rather, in respect of what it lacks. It has transpired that in settling upon the distinctive decorative features, which the silver box was to carry, the sub-committee resolved that the English rose should not appear as an emblematic flower upon it. They have severed the union of the flowers, and instead of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, being twined as an emblem of the United Kingdom, the committee have desired that on the casket there should be only the thistle and the shamrock. The casket is of the customary pattern. It is an oblong silver box standing on four feet, measuring 12 inches in length, 6½ inches across, 8½ inches high, and weighing 50 ounces. The panels are of frosted silver, with a burnished runic ornamentation in repousse work. On the centre of the front panel appear the city arms, and on the back panel Mr. Parnell's armorial bearings—these consisting of agu les ground, with two chevronels argent, surmounted by a boar's ("head with wings. The motto is, *Te digna sequere* Follow things worthy of you.") The distinctive ornament of the casket, to fit it for the special circumstances of the day consists in a row of shamrocks round the margin of the cover and a bunch of thistles and shamrocks at each side of the inscription, which is on the front of the lid. Surmounting the lid is a clump of Scottish thistles. The inscription is to the following effect:—"Casket presented by the Corporation of Edinburgh with the burgess ticket conferring the Freedom of the City on Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq. 20th July 1889." The casket, like all the city's work of this description, was designed and executed by Messrs. Marshall and Sons, 87, George Street.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON MAJOR CREIGHTON.

THE following are the charges upon which Major Creighton, the Paymaster of the 7th Hussars, was arraigned on Friday last:—

1ST CHARGE.

When charged with the care of public money, fraudulently misapplying the same, in that at Secunderabad, on or about the 1st March, 1889, he fraudulently misapplied to his own use the sum of Rs. 5,034-8-6, or thereabouts, deducted by him as paymaster from the pay for February, 1889, of the officers of the 7th Hussars, for the purpose of being remitted by remittance transfer receipt to Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, on account of the mess-bills of the said officers from the 22nd January to 21st February, 1889 (inclusive), for credit to the regimental mess account with that firm.

2ND CHARGE.

When charged with the care of public money, fraudulently misapplying the same, in that at Secunderabad, between the 1st January and the 28th February, 1887, he fraudulently misapplied to his own use the sum of Rs, 3,093-12, public money received by him as paymaster of the 7th Hussars, from the regimental canteen during the months of January and February, 1889.

3RD CHARGE.

When charged with the care of public money, fraudulently misapplying the same, in that at Secunderabad, between the 31st December, 1888, and the 5th March, 1889, he fraudulently misapplied to his own use the sum of Rs. 18,187-5-6, or thereabouts, public money received by him as paymaster of the 7th Hussars, the said sum being the balance shown in the following abstract of account:—Balance deficient as shown by the paymaster himself in his accounts for February and March, 1889, in the general account army book No. 59 page 245, and in a statement of cash receipts and disbursements (as taken from the general account book) from the 1st Februray to 5th March 1889, made and signed by hime, *viz.*, Rs. 18,187-5-6.

4TH CHARGE.

Behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in that at Secunderabad, on or about the 7th February 1889, he converted for his own use the proceeds of a cheque for H. S. Rs. 3,507, given to him by Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley, 7th Hussars, and president of the Regimental Refreshment Room, commonly called the Coffee-shop, for the purpose of obtaining from the treasury, as paymaster of the 7th Hussars, a remittance transfer receipt for Govt. Rs. 3,000, the equivalent of H. S. Rs. 3,507, to be remitted to the Regimental Agents, Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, to the credit of the Regimental Refreshment Room account.

5TH CHARGE.

Behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in that at Secunderabad, on the 1st of January, 1889, he wrote a letter to his commanding officer, Colonel A. Peel, commanding 7th Hussars, in which the following passages occur, which passages were written with the intent to deceive and for the purpose of misleading his commanding officer, and to conceal his own defalcations and fraudulent acts:—"The case stands thus:—The treasury has been closed since the 24th December, and is not opened till the 3rd January, 1889, hence I cannot draw my money * * * The treasury only gave me Rs. 14,500 instead of Rs. 18,000 I wanted; Rs. 10,000 having been paid to the credit of the Bedfordshire Regiment and taken from the 7th Hussars balance." The fact being as he, the prisoner, well knew that he had drawn the whole of his available balance for the month of December, 1888, and for the year 1888, on the 18th of December, and that the sum of Rs. 10,000 was paid to the credit of the Bedfordshire Regiment in October, 1888, of which the prisoner was duly informed, and that it did not affect his drawing for December, on his available balance.

6TH CHARGE.

(*a.*) In an account book, of the contents of which it was his duty to ascertain, the accuracy, being privy to the making of a false statement, in that at Secunderabad, in the month of October, 1888, he was privy to the making of the following false entry on the credit side of his accounts in the general account army form, No. 59, of the contents of which it was his duty to ascertain the accuracy, such entry purporting to show that the amount entered had been paid by him, which was false as he, the prisoner, well knew.

Tatti watering..... Rs. 32-5

(*b.*) In an account book, of the contents of which it was his duty to ascertain the accuracy, being privy to the making of a false statement, in that at Secunderabad during the month of December, 1888 he was, privy to the making of the following false entries on the credit side of his account in the general account book, army form No. 59, of the contents of which it was his duty to ascertain the accuracy, such entries purporting to show that the amounts entered had been paid by him which was false as he, the prisoner, well knew.

Savings' Bank Rolls.....Rs. 40-0-0
Lieutenant Going, Barrack Damages ... „ 43-9-6

(*c.*) In an account book, of the contents of which it was his duty to ascertain the accuracy, being privy to the making of a false statement, in that at Secunderabad, during the month of January, 1889, he was, privy to the making of the following false entries on the credit side of his account in the general account book, army form No. 59, of the contents of which it was his duty to ascertain the accuracy, such entries purporting to show that the amount entered had been paid by him, which was false, as he, the prisoner, well knew:—

Library	Rs. 73	12	0
Conservancy	„ 4	9	0
„	„ 4	9	0
„	„ 4	9	0
„	„ 4	9	0
Rice money	„ 12	11	4

(*d.*) In an account book, of the contents of which it was his duty to ascertain the accuracy, being privy to the making of a false statement, in that at Secunderabad, in the month of February, 1889, he was, privy to the making of the following false entries on the credit side of his account in the general account book, army form, No. 59, of the contents of which it was his duty to ascertain the accuracy, such entries purporting to show that the amounts entered had been paid by him, which was false, as he, the prisoner, well knew:—

Water carrying coolies.....Rs. 32 5
„ „ ..... „ 32 5

(*e.*) In account made by him knowingly making a false statement, in that at Secunderabad, in the month of March, 1889, in his account of that month in the general account book, army form, No. 59, he knowingly made the undermentioned false statement:—

Water-carrying coolies (October) Rs. 32-8 purporting to show that that amount was paid by him for the purpose stated in the month of March, 1889, which he knew to be false.

MR. O'BRIEN'S ACTION AGAINST LORD SALISBURY.

ON the 19th ult., at the Manchester Assizes, the action brought by Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., against Lord Salisbury for alleged slander, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Stephen., Mr. Gully, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Bigham, Q.C., Mr. J. F. Leese, and Mr. Anderton, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Solicitor-General (Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P.) Mr. Ambrose, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Danckwerts, and Lord Robert Cecil, for the defendant. There was a large attendance in court, when Mr. Gully commenced his opening statement. Lord Salisbury was not present, but Mr. O'Brien was in attendance. Damages were laid at £10,000, and the ground of the action is that on the 19th of March last the defendant, referring at Watford to a speech delivered by the plaintiff at Ballyneale, near Clonmel, on the 30th of September, 1888, "falsely and maliciously imputed to him words conveying that persons taking evicted farms should be murdered and robbed, their cattle shot and ill-treated, and their farms devastated." The defendant denies that the statement of claim correctly sets forth his speech, and pleads *bona-fide* criticism.

Counsel, in his opening address, said the slander of which Mr. O'Brien complained was that Lord Salisbury had said, "Mr. O'Brien—in language not so crude as I have used, but perfectly distinct—urged upon all those who heard him (at Ballyneale, Tipperary, on September 30, 1888) that men who took unlet farms should be treated as they have been treated during the last ten years in the locality in which he spoke, that is to say, that they should be murdered, robbed, their cattle shot and ill-treated, their farms devastated." Counsel quoted at length Mr. O'Brien's Ballyneale speech, and urged that it would bear no such interpretation as Lord Salisbury, by twisting two or three sentences, and disregarding the context, had put upon it. A reporter of the Press Association was called to prove Lord Salisbury's Watford speech, but he was not examined, the correctness of the report being admitted.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., then entered the box, and admitted the delivery of the Ballyneale speech upon which Lord Salisbury had commented.

The Solicitor-General at once cross-examined him upon the Ballyneale speech. He admitted that he had urged the people there to join the land organisation and to boycott land-grabbers, but he denied that he had suggested the use of violence.

The case was proceeding when the mail left.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF INDIA.

UNDER the auspices of the East India Association, Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., in the chair, a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held at the Westminster Town Hall, on the 18th ult., for the purpose of considering the financial condition of India. The principal address was delivered by Mr. A. K. Connell, M.A., a well-known Anglo-Indian statist, who, in a long and elaborate review of the chief features of Indian finance, showed that the financial situation has practically reverted to the serious condition of 1879-80, when the usually invincible indifference of the British Parliament was temporarily removed by an appeal, for the first time in Anglo-Indian history, for a subsidy to the Indian taxpayers from the British Exchequer. The drain caused by the annexation of Upper Burma, though spread over a larger number of years, is as serious as the drain then caused by the Afghan campaigns; while, apart from special outlay in Burma, the permanent military expenditure has been increased by about three millions sterling, taxation has admitteily reached its maximum, and the weight of home charges and the consequent loss by exchange has enormously increased, while no new sources of revenue have been discovered to replace the abandoned cotton duties. In two respects the outlook appeared to Mr. Connell more serious than ten years ago; the famine cycle is approaching rather than retreating, and our liabilities for further expenditure in the North-West frontier are enhanced rather than lessened. Mr. Connell urged that the real cause of the present financial difficulties is not to be found in any want of control over provincial expenditure, but in a want of control over imperial expenditure. Such control as exists is divided between the Indian Legislative Council, the Council of India, and Parliament, and, by this triple division, is practically dissipated. In the absence of any continuous control from without, the real masters of the situation are the Imperial departments in India, and each department has its own special policy to promote, and Mr. Connell forebodes that the time is not far distant when, if Parliament enforces no proper control, it may find itself obliged to vote subsidies to save India from disaster. But Mr. Connell insisted that it is the gravest mistake to make the question of Indian finance a question of home politics. Close attention to Indian finance has convinced him that behind the play of political parties at home there are certain forces at work which are always tending to produce certain results; and that it is to the control of these forces, not to the substitution of one political party for another, or of one Secretary of State for another, that the attention of those interested in the well-being of India ought to be directed. And he avowed the conviction that the day is not far distant when, with common consent, it will be said that those are the wisest governors of India who act steadily upon the maxim of a great statesman, that "finance is the key of England's position in India." At the close of a general discussion votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Connell and the chairman.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

THE second Women's Congress was opened in Paris on the 12th ult. at the Mayoralty of the Sixth Arrondissement, and under the patronage of Government. M. Jules Simon took the chair, and on the platform were Messrs. Woodall, M. P.; Maclaren, M. P.; Dadabhai Naoroji; the Marquis d'Alfieri, member of the Italian Senate; Signori Saffi, deputy of the Italian Chamber, and Barini, Permanent Chief Secretary of the Italian Home Office; M. Bajer, deputy of the Danish Parliament; Mdlle. Popelin, member of the Brussels Bar, and Doctor of Laws; Mrs. Ashton Dilke, Mrs. Maclaren, Dr. Julia Mitchell, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, Miss Florence Balgarnie; Mrs. H. B. Temple, of the "Woman's Penny Journal," Mrs. Francis Willard, Baroness Josephine Knorr, an Austrian lady, and many other well-known and eminent persons. M. Jules Simon, in his opening speech, said that the meeting at which he had the honour to preside called itself the Congress of Women's Practical Work (*Œuvres et Institutions Feminines*). There had been another Congress which the equal rights of the sexes had been claimed. Many who had attended it had also come to-day. He wished all such to know that the present Congress was not opposed to such extension of the franchise. As it could only meet on five days, the number of questions that it could discuss must be limited. M. Jules Simon agreed that the legislators of the Revolution went too far in assuming that women were born to a privileged position and must be sedulously protected, in virtue of an advanced social state, from every sort of hardship. He passed in review those disabilities which press most heavily on them. No woman, he said, could be the guardian of a child that was not her own, even though she had formally adopted it. Women were wholly excluded until 1867 from the Department of Public Instruction. M. Guizot, when he was preparing his Public Instruction Bill, wished to recognise in a practical manner their pedagogic genius. He would have admitted them into the Councils of Public Instruction, but was unable to do anything whatever for them. Until 1867 they were excluded from the Sorbonne; since then they have moved greatly forward. In the year M. Simon had just named, a book appeared on Paris called "The Modern Babylon." It was

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

When the last mail left England the North *versus* South match for Pilling's benefit was just being proceeded with at Old Trafford. It will be remembered that when the North went in on Thursday evening three good wickets were lost for nine runs, and that Gunn and Sugg had raised the score to 39 without any further loss. By some brilliant hitting on the part of Steel, Sugg, Gunn, and Briggs, the Southern total was far distanced, and the aspect of the game underwent a complete change. Sugg and Gunn added 95 runs in 70 minutes, the stand for the fourth wicket lasting an hour and an half and producing 125 runs. The innings closed for 271.

When the South began their second innings the light was terribly bad, and at some periods the spectators could scarcely see the ball. Nevertheless, Dr. Grace and Abel, who opened the innings, batted with great success, and 81 runs were scored before they were parted, Mr. Grace falling to a brilliant catch by Attewell. Then followed a remarkable and most regrettable breakdown. Ulyett was put on to bowl, and in the last 20 minutes he bowled Mr. Nepean, Quaife, and Mr. Key, not one of whom scored a run. The result was that at the close of the day the South, with four wickets down, only 17 runs to the good.

So much rain fell overnight and Saturday morning that fears were entertained that no cricket would be possible at Old Trafford on the third day. Fortunately these anticipations were not realised, for the weather cleared about half-past one, and the match was proceeded with at five minutes past three. The remainder of the second innings of the South lasted exactly an hour, the only feature being the batting of Abel, who increased his overnight score of 34 to 55. The North were yet 67 runs to get to win, but on the slow wicket this task could not be accomplished in the hour left for play when they commenced their second innings. At first indeed there seemed just a possibility of the North losing, for three wickets fell for ten runs. Sugg was out fourth at 24, and then Gunn and Peel batted so well that when time was called and the match left drawn the North with six wickets in hand wanted only 20 runs to win. The cricket on the concludiug day, while it proved full of interest, was rendered most uncertain by the state of the ground.

A close and exciting game was witnessed between Sussex and Surrey at Brighton. There had been a good deal of rain the day before and the morning of the match, so that the wicket was naturally rather slow. Winning the toss for Sussex, Mr. Newham took first innings, and the home side remained in from 12-20 until a quarter to five, and ran up a total of 180. At one time a far smaller score seemed probable, five of the best wickets falling for 80. Then by some very determined hitting Jesse Hide and Mr. Brann, the latter of whom was assisting his county for the first time this season, put on 85 runs together, the stand they made being simply invaluable to their side. After Mr. Brann left, at 165, no one but Jesse Hide could look at Lohmann. The sun had made the wicket false where before lunch it had only been slow, and the famous Surrey bowler met with brilliant success. In the whole innings he took nine wickets for 67 runs, and it is specially worthy of note that he bowled down all the six wickets that fell after lunch.

On the second day some startling cricket was seen in the last ten minutes' play, Sussex losing five wickets in nine balls without the total being altered. The county went in for their innings at ten minutes past five, and after five wickets had fallen for 43 runs Messrs. Newham and Brann played up in most determined fashion. They caused Sharpe to take the ball from Beaumont at 58, and brought on Abel for Lohmann at 73. The latter change proved the turning point. Mr. Brann promptly hit two 4's, but from the last ball of Abel's over he was well caught at long on, and not another run was made in the innings. Mr. Newham was bowled in the following over from Sharpe, and Lohmann being very wisely put on again by the Surrey captain, the last three wickets fell in three balls. Bean was out to another good catch at long-on by Maurice Read, Arthur Hide was bowled, and Mayes, in attempting a run for a hit by Tate, was easily run out. In this sensational manner the Sussex innings came to an end ten minutes before time for drawing stumps, Surrey being left with an innings to play and 81 to get to win.

Surrey found the task of making 81 runs a very difficult one, and after a good deal of anxiety only beat Sussex by three wickets. At first it seemed highly probable that they would be beaten, for three of the best wickets fell in the first three overs for five runs, and four were down for 24. Mr. Key and Henderson played exceedingly well together, and carried the score to 51, the stand they made going a good way to decide the issue. The match, however, was not nearly won even then. Luck was not with Sussex, for Mayes, owing to a bad finger, had to give up wicket-keeping to Mr. Brann at 62, and in an innings of less than an hour and a half's duration nine byes were scored. A great quantity of rain had fallen overnight, and with the sun shining the ground naturally gave the bowlers a decided advantage, but allowing for this the Sussex men deserve high praise for the close fight they made against opponents much stronger at every point than themselves. Arthur Hide bowled remarkably well, and took six wickets for 29 runs, a capital record indeed.

Kent and Yorkshire were strongy represented in the first match of the season at Mote Park, Maidstone, but unfortunately, on the first day, rain considerably interfered with the game and prevented any play after half-past four in the afternoon. On winning the toss the Yorkshire captain, after a consultation with some of the older members of the team, decided to put Kent in to bat, but it cannot be said that the policy was successful. Cricket altogether lasted about three hours and a half, and in this time Kent scored 179 for the loss of seven wickets. The ground was certainly slow and heavy but it never became difficult, though the ball of course wanted a lot of watching. The cricket was remarkable for the batting of George Hearne, Mr. Marchant, and Bombardier Barton.

The second day's cricket went all in favour of Kent, and proved pretty clearly that Yorkshire acted unwisely on Monday in not taking first innings after winning the toss. Kent, who overnight had scored 179 for the loss of seven wickets, increased their total to 239, a highly creditable achievement under the circumstances. George Hearne, who had gone in with the score at twelve for two wickets, carried out his bat for 64, and Kent owed much to his wonderful care and patience. His stay at the wicket extended over four hours and forty minutes, and during all that time he only gave one chance, being missed when he had scored 40. He made 64 out of 227 put on during his stay, and hit four fours, seven threes, and six twos. Alec Hearne also played extremely well. The Yorkshire batsmen succeeded little better than their bowlers had done, and in an hour and twenty-five minutes they were dismissed for the very poor total of 71. Going in against a majority of 168, Yorkshire made a disastrous start losing three of their best wickets for four runs; but then came a useful stand by Peel and Wade, who remained together to the close.

Little interest remained in the last day's cricket as the Yorkshiremen had scarcely any hope of saving the game. The last seven Yorkshire wickets went down in the course of an hour's play for the addition of only 30 runs, and only Wade and Moorhouse played with any degree of freedom. The total reached 82, and thus Kent were left with a most decisive victory by an innings and 106 runs. Kent's success was largely due to the wonderfully good bowling of Wright and Martin, who remained unchanged throughout the two innings of Yorkshire.

Lancashire has given Middlesex a severe thrashing at Lord's. Nearly the whole of the first day was taken up by the Lancashire men, who, with the exception of a couple of interruptions on account of rain which delayed the game for about forty minutes, were batting from ten minutes past twelve until twenty minutes to seven for a magnificent score of 398. The chief credit of this performance belongs to four men—Albert Ward, Mr. Eccles, Frank Sugg, and Briggs,—who among them made no fewer than 310. The following day the Lancashire team followed up their brilliant batting performance of Monday by some admirable bowling and fielding, and in the end beat Middlesex by an innings, with 67 runs to spare. On the opening day the Northern county had obtained what was practically a winning position, for they had completed an innings for 398 and Middlesex had lost one wicket in scoring three runs. The Middlesex first innings closed for 145. This, of course, necessitated a follow-on against a majority of 253, and although some better work was done next time, the home county could not avert a single innings defeat, for by twenty-five minutes to six the side were all out for 186, and the match was over.

The Philadelphia amateurs have made shocking examples of the Gentlemen of Scotland and of Liverpool. The bowling which they have had to meet has been comparatively weak, but nevertheless they have batted splendidly, and in fielding they are excellent. It is a misfortune for them that the American gentlemen have not arranged a match in which they could have met some of our best bowlers. At present they have no standard of the highest class by which to judge their performances.

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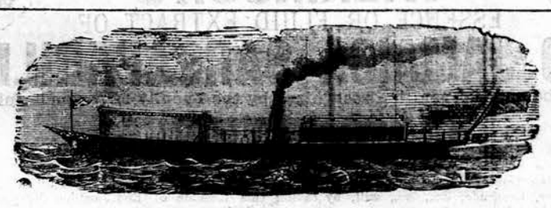

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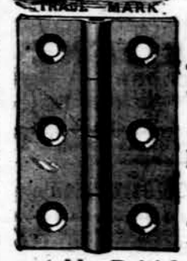

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